The relevision evangelists June waggart and Tammy Faye Batte ere named co-winners of the hiners of the Year award The ere the most visible and most w al whiners over this last year, and evin Zaborney, founder of Na. onal Whiners Day commenon d on Dec. 26. Jeb Bush says the trip he and le

on took to deliver supplies to arthquake victims in Amenia c. an inquase victims in Armenia e-implified the "thousand points of ight" his father, President-che George Bush, talked about during its campaign. Jeb Bush and in son, George, 12. flew to Sowa Amenia Christmas eve on an arbito deliver toys and medical supplies victims of the earthquake the struck three weeks ago. The he was sponsored by American Connecticut-oased relief group

Fire destroyed the home of the millionzire industrialist ser, including his art collector is Vancouver. British Colombia La ser, 45, and his family warm harmed. He is the grandon of the late U.S. steel magnat: Hear Liser. He heads Kaiser Resource Ltd. of Vancouver.

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AUSTRALIA

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Kiosk

Cab Calloway **Has Surgery**

PAKISTAN. SAYE ME Harder Int (Annual Int) Comp. Rd. Reform Int 70 St 17 As The Safet leader, singer and entertainer known as "the prince of hi-deho," underwent surgery early Wednesday here after he was

PHILIPPINES. Perm Care
Mout a representative to
Mout a representative t A White Plains Hospital spokesman said he was listed "in critical but stable condi-SINGAPORE, MALADI BRUNEL III TOTAL TOTAL Care 5 met. CIGA STATES THE SERVICE STATES tion." The veteran showman in Tokyo on a world tour, collapsed Dec. 21 during a show and was hospitalized, then flown to the United States . Tuesday.

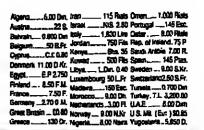
U.S. Social Security is called the nation's most potent weap-on in war on poverty. Page 3. U.S. officials cited evidence that Moscow was preparing a final Afghan pullout. Page 3.

VEW TRAINERS Dow Close The Dollar DM 1.7895 Pound 1.79 Yen 125.70 3.93 6.1145

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,

Herald Eribune Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1988



ESTABLISHED 1887

EC Slaps Duties on U.S. Food

No. 32,922

New York, Rome, Tokyo.

Retaliatory Move Points Up Rising Trade Tensions

By Barry James International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The European Community escalated its trade dispute with the United States Wednesday, announcing that it would slap 100 percent import duties on U.S. honey, canned corn, dried fruit and walnuts early next year.

The move, which would affect about \$100 million of U.S. exports, was in retaliation for similar prohibitive duties on European goods announced by the Umited States on Tuesday. The U.S. sanctions were a tit-for-tat response to a European decision to ban U.S. exports of meat containing growth hormones.

The community said it was excluding the meat, also worth \$100 million a year, on health grounds, beginning Jan 1. The United States accused the Europeans of raising a discriminatory nontariff barrier. Its representative to the community in Brussels, Alfred H. Kingon, has said that any European retalia-nion would be met by further puni-tive sanctions by the United States.

Announcing the EC sanctions, Jacques Delors, president of the community's executive commission said in an interview with a French radio station, "The American move is an inadmissible intrusion into the right of each country to judge what is good and what is not good for its citizens' health."

No date was announced for the EC countermeasures.

The U.S. sanctions cover EC exports of canned tomatoes, instant coffee, boneless beef, fruit juices, fermented beverages, packaged pet food, and unpackaged pork hams

Although the European Commu-nity and the United States have several times come close to the brink of a trade dispute, this was the first time they had gone so far as to target specific products for sanctions. Officials on both sides said there seemed no chance of heading off the dispute before the Jan. I deadline. Nevertheless, the sanctions will affect only a small fraction of the EC-U.S. trade, valued at \$166 billion last year.

In Washington, Patrick Leahy, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said European farmers also used growth hormones to in-crease the hulk of livestock. "They realize as we do that those hormones are out of the meat before they are slaughtered," he said.

Meat produced with hormones is after arriving in the baggage train of the invading Vietnamese army, the leaders of the Cambodian govbanned in the community, which said it has problems concerning meat with hormones only with the United States and Canada.

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, said the administration has tried repeatedly to bring the issue to a scientific panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

has appealed to the trade body against the U.S. countermeasures. It wants legal and economic argu-

WHITE PLAINS, New York (UPI) — Cab Calloway 81, the high-spirited big band stricken in Japan and flown

General News Sakharov's visit to the Cauca-

sus was reportedly requested by Gorbachev. Page 2.

Business/Finance An investment group will in vest \$315 million to acquire five insolvent savings and loan

institutions in Texas. Page 9.



BANGLADESHI DISASTER — A diver clinging to a rescue boat Wednesday after searching for passengers of a motor launch that sank in the Dhaleswari River in northwestern Bangladesh. Authorities said that at least 200 passengers may have drowned.

U.S. Cancer Research Hits Budget Snag

By Susan Okie

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The scientific effort in the United States to conquer cancer is being seriously undermined by the tightening feder-al budget and by shifts in funding and manpower from cancer to AIDS, according to specialists at the National Cancer Institute

There are many signs and symptoms of the problem. This year, 25 percent of new cancer research proposals deemed worthy of federal funding will receive it, compared with 60 percent in the mid-1970s.

Five of the nation's 60 cancer research and treatment centers are expected to lose federal grants next year, the remainder face 15 per-cent budget cuts. In addition, one or more of the networks of cancer specialists that test new treatments on patients is expected to lose federal support; the others will see oo budget

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

ernment are proud of their accom-

plishments after the savagery of the

Khmer Rouge, whom they re-

The cities, emptied by the

Khmer Rouge under Pol Pot, are

busy again. There are probably too

many squatters who overload the intermittent but improving sup-

plies of electricity and water. Farm-

ers and merchants are given more locway. In markets, quality may be poor, but activity is high after a

available, often at prices cheaper than at the point of origin.

The currency, which the Khmer Rouge abolished for a time, is far

more stable than the Vietnames

percent below the official one.

troop withdrawals.

dong, with a black market value 7

But there is considerable uncase

at the heart of this government as the protection offered by Hanoi slowly marches away in progressive

The Chinese-backed Khmer

Rouge, who have been fighting as a

guerrilla force since they were driv-

PHNOM PENH - Ten years

Fearful About Future

Adding to the sense of unease is uncertainty about how cancer research will fare among the Bush administration's priorities for scientific funding and in the plans of the next director of the National Cancer Insti-

that job by President Ronald Reagan with the concurrence of President-elect George Bush, is a leader in AIDS research. The resignation in September of Vincent T.

Dr. Samuel Broder, who was appointed to

DeVita Jr. as director of the NCL and the departure of several other senior officials this year, have left many vacancies there. These developments came at a time when years of work on the biology of cancer cells appeared to be on the verge of yielding major

Now some specialists fear that the machincry set up over the last two decades to deliver those achievements is being dismantled. The purpose of a national cancer program

economic problems made worse by

that isolation, has said it intends to

withdraw all of its troops from

Cambodia. U.S. estimates put their

total at 120,000 at the year's outset.

Hanoi said that by Christmas it had withdrawn 50,000 of the

troops, but Western diplomats esti-mate the total at only 35,000. Most

diplomats, however, believe that

Vietnam will be out of Cambodia

Any likely diplomatic settlement

ages at least a partial dismantling of the government and an interim administration incorporating its

opponents. This would include the

hmer Rouge, under whose rule, beginning in April 1975, more than a million Cambodians are believed

The government and party es-

tablished by the Vietnamese invad-

ers drew on Khmer Rouge defec-

tors from eastern Cambodia who

fled to Vietnam during internal purges in 1977 and 1978.

by the end of 1990.

to have died.

Smuggled goods and drinks from of the Cambodia problem envis-Thailand and Singapore are readily ages at least a partial dismantling

Young who recently resigned as associate director of the NCI to take another cancer research post. "What concerns me is that we are disassembling our capacity to do that." dwindling resources are rendering the gov-

Dr. Emil Frei 3d, director of the Dana Farber Cancer Center at Harvard University. said: "As the science of cancer expands, as there are more fields, more things we can do, that creates opportunities. With a tight bud-get, we can do relatively less, over time, of

Cambodia, Once Again, en from power, retain strength in large parts of the countryside. It is unclear, an official said, "who is going to be in what job a year from now." Vietnam, isolated by most comtries since the invasion and beset by



This regime, led by Prime Minis- In Phnom Penh, a pousse-pousse driver pedaling past a poster See CAMBODIA, Page 2 noting 10th anniversary of Vietnam attack on the Khmer Rouge.

"is to have the capacity to hring exciting new discoveries rapidly to the patient's bedside when they are made," said Dr. Robert C. Specialists outside the NCI agreed that

ernment's cancer effort unable to take advantage of new scientific leads.

hat we would like to do."

Dr. Sydney E. Salmon, director of the Arizona Cancer Center at the University of See CANCER, Page 2

Bomb Caused Crash Of Pan Am Jet, but Saboteurs Unknown

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — "Conclusive evidence" has been found that a bomb caused the crash of a Pan American World Airways jumbo jet last week in Scotland, British investigators announced Wednesday.

An investigation of crash wreck-age by the Ministry of Defense un-

covered distinct traces of explo sives, and the Department of Transport said that the crash was the result of the explosion of a bomb in a cargo hold.

The announcement, from the Department of Transport Air Acridents Investigation Branch, ended speculation that the crash might have been caused by structural fail-ure in the Boeing 747. But it left open questions of who put the bomh aboard, for what purpose and how it was smuggled past air-

port security.

The crash on Dec. 21 killed the 259 people aboard the plane and at least 11 persons on the ground.
"It has been established that two

parts of the metal luggage pallet's framework show conclusive evi-dence of a detonating high-explosive," said John O'Sullivan, a spokesman for the Department of Transport, reading from a state-

Pallet is the term used in the aviation industry to describe the metal-based platforms in a plane's cargo bay upon which higgage or freight is stored. A net is typically used to contain the luggage stored on the pallet.

"The explosive residues recovered from the debris have been positively identified and are consistent with the use of a high-performance plastie explosive," the statement

The statement did not name the explosive material that was detect-

It said that the explosion occurred at about 31,000 feet (9,500 meters), according to preliminary assessment of inconclusive data contained on the aircraft's flightrecorder tapes.

The Transport Ministry statement was distributed to news organizations in London and also read to reporters in Lockerbie, Scotland, people were killed by the Boeing 747's flaming wreckage.

The flight, Pan Am 103, originated in Frankfurt on Dec. 21 with a midsized Boeing 727. Passengers changed to a 747 and additional passengers boarded during a stop-over at Heathrow Airport in London about one hour before the plane came apart at 7:15 P.M.

above Scotland. The forensic tests that found firm evidence of a bomb hlast were conducted at an army explosives laboratory at Fort Halstead in Kent, south of London.

Industry experts said that the Boeing 747-100, the type of aircraft that broke up over Lockerbie, has a large luggage pallet in the forward cargo hold, directly below the for-

ward passenger cabin and in front of the wing A bomh in that section would likely lead to the severing of the front nose section of the plane from

See BOMB, Page 2

Plastic Explosives: Easy to Obtain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Plastic explosives are so named because they have the consistency of modeling clay and can be pressed, for example, into thin sheets that can be concealed under the liming of a

They are used in large amounts by the armies of most nations and are easily obtained by terrorist groups.

James C. Ronay, of the scientific analysis section of the Federal

Bureau of Investigation, said that the type of plastic explosives known collectively as Semtex is manufactured in most Soviet-bloc countries and is distributed throughout the world.

Semtex has been described as the favorite explosive of the Irish Republican Army, which seeks to drive British forces from Northern Ireland. Security officials believe that the IRA obtained large amounts of Semtex through Libya.

Dr. Per Anders Persson, director of the Center for Explosives Technology Research in Socorro, New Mexico, said in an interview: "To cause the massive damage that airliner underwent, between 10 and 15 kilograms of explosive would have been needed," or about 22 to 33 pounds.

Plastic explosives are composed of light and common elements such as carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen. Immensely pliable, they are hard to detect and can be manipulated without much fear of a premature explosion.

To detonate an explosion, a tiny detonator is used and is set off by a weak electrical current from something like a watch battery.

Because the detonators are easy to conceal, X-ray machines spot them only with some degree of luck.

(NYT, WP)

Security Tightened As U.S. Vows Probe

By Ruth Marcus Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. offi-

cials said Wednesday that they had no suspects in the bombing of the Pan American World Airways flight and that the administration was adopting tougher airport secunity measures.

The director of the FBl, William S. Sessions, said that officials do not yet know how the device was placed on the aircraft. Nor did they know whether it had been put aboard in Frankfurt, where the

flight originated, or in London. A spokeswoman for the State Department, Phyllis Oakley, said that the Federal Aviation Adminisall existing security measures for

U.S. carriers around the world. "We understand the FAA intends to impose some additional countermeasures to further tighten security," she said.

She added, without elaborating, that these would focus on passen-

ger processing and cargo and hagage handling.

Mr. Sessioos said that FBI agents in Washington and in Scotland were aiding in the "forensic

examination" to further explore the cause of the crash; investigating the cargo, crew and passengers of the flight to determine whether there may have been a motive other than terrorism for the attack; helping identify victims, and pursuing oth-

The U.S. government offered a reward of up to \$500,000 last week for information leading to the prosecution of any terrorist or saboteur who caused the crash. Mrs. Oakley said the United

States was "doing everything possi-hle, using every available resource and source to find out who did it." Earlier Wednesday, British investigators said the crash of the

bie, Scotland, was caused by a "We are aware and agree with the results of that investigation," Mrs. Oakley said.

Boeing 747 on Dec. 21 in Locker-

In Los Angeles, where President Ronald Reagan is on vacation, the administration repeated a pledge to use "all available resources" to find the saboteurs.

The invesogation will continue to determine how the explosives were introduced into the plane," said Leslye Arsht, the deputy White House press secretary.

■ 2 Groups Focus of Inquiry Earlier, Elaine Sciolino of The New York Times reported from

According to FBI and State Department experts on terrorism, two groups have a history of using sohisticated explosives that may have caused the Pan Am crash.

One is the May 15 Organization, a Palestinian group that was re-sponsible for the bombing of a Pan Am flight from Tokyo to Honolulu in 1982, which killed one person and injured more than a dozen. The other is the Syria-hased Pop-

ular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a hard-line splinter group in the Pal-estine Liheration Organization. The faction is opposed to the chairman of the PLO, Yasser Arafat. That group has not been known

See SECURITY, Page 2

Bhutto and Gandhi: Starting Afresh

NEW DELHI - Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and Rajiv Gandhi of India, daughter and son of slain prime ministers, will meet Thurs-day to try to build upon the fragile peace between two nations and 900 million people that their parents put in place 16 years ago.

The talks in Islamabad will be the first time that Miss Bhutto, 35,

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service

NEW DEI HI — Reports Photto who was overthrown by Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and hanged in 1979, has just come to power in Pakistan. Mr. Gandhi, son of Indira Gandhi, took over as prime minister after his mother was assas-

> Perhaps never in history have the son and daughter of two national leaders not only risen to power but found themselves in a position to affect the destiny of their nations just as their parents had.

sinated in 1984.

If anything, the stakes for daugh-ter and son are higher than they were for mother and father. With vastly larger armies, and real or suspected nuclear capabilities, a fourth war between India and Pakistan would make the three past tal neighbors pale by comparison.

By contrast, mutual confidence in a longer-lasting, durable peace, in the view of analysts, would begin to free resources each leader needs for the poverty-ridden millions in each country. Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali

Bhutto may have laid the foundations for peace between their countries, but the house built on that foundation remains full of the hatred and suspicion not only of the bloody partition of the subconti-nent in 1947, but of centuries of Moslem-Hindu conflict that led to the division of colonial India.

Miss Bhutto, for her part, has made it clear that she is looking for See MEETING, Page 3

Japan's New Minister of Justice Linked to Recruit Stock Scandal

TOKYO — Takashi Hasegawa, who Tuesday was appointed justice minister and instructed by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to root out political corruption, has received money from Recruit Cosmos, the company at the center of Japan's insider stock-trading scandal, the national press reported Wednesday. The Kyodo news service and the Nippon TV network reported

that Mr. Hasegawa's personal political organization had received about 480,000 yen (\$3,840) in October from Recruit Cosmos. Mr.

Hasegawa's secretary and son, Akira, disclosed the donation to Japanese reporters Wednesday, Kyodo said.

Kyodo reported that Mr. Hasegawa said Wednesday that he had looked into his support group's account books after becoming justice minister and found that Recruit had given it money.

How to Break Your Habit of Breaking the Habit cope with stress after their treatment has a

By Daniel Goleman

New York Times Service News that should hearten anyone whose New Year will bring resolutions to hreak bad habits, American researchers say lapses do not necessarily mean that the effort is doomed.

"For any habit you want to change, the "For any habit you want to change, the key to success is not just stopping, but keeping from relapsing," said Dr. Howard J. Shaffer, a psychologist at the Center for Addiction Studies at Harvard Medical School in Massachusetts. "You can learn from a slip how to keep it from happening

Overcoming a relapse is the focus of a treatment approach being used by American therapists for patients with a wide range of addictions. In addition to obvious applications, like alcoholism, overeating and drug addiction, the techniques are being used with cardiac patients who must adopt a healthier way of life and also with

The researchers said they learned about

some of the methods from people who an addition to dozens of therapeutic ap-broke self-destructive habits on their own, proaches used to change self-defeating without professional assistance. They say that 90 percent of those who have quit smoking, for example, did it on their own. But for most of them, it took several attempts. Their approach differs in emphasis from that of groups like Alcoholics Anonymous, which stress the need to avoid lapses altogether.

"In AA people feel that if they slip and have a drink they're lost entirely, back to day one," Dr. Shaffer said. "That attitude in itself can sometimes be enough to turn a slip into a full relapse, since it can lead to the attitude that if you've had one drink, you're off the wagon, so you may as well

Despite the difference in outlook, relapse prevention is often used along with treatment programs that involve Alcoholics Anonymous-type groups, said Dr. G. Allan Marlatt, a psychologist at the Uni-

versity of Washington. The approach is receiving recognition as

habits. Researchers have found that most treatment approaches have comparable long-term success rates and that they are made more effective when techniques of avoiding and overcoming relapses are add-

"The key is what happens after the formal treatment ends and the patient returns to his regular life," Dr. Shaffer said.

The importance of focusing on how people cope with temptations after they have changed a habit is highlighted by a study at Stanford Medical School in California. In that study, people who had gone through one of five different treatment programs for alcoholism were studied for two years after completing the programs. An analysis of what contributed to their success or failure in staying dry was done by the researchers, Dr. Rudolph H. Moos, Dr. John Finney and Dr. Ruth Cronkite, all

psychologists at Stanford. "The results suggest that how people great deal to do with how well they will succeed," Dr. Finney said. "Relapse prevention is one of the most promising approaches these days." The focus on relapse prevention has

come largely from the work of Dr. Marlatt and a fellow psychologist at the University of Washington, Dr. Judith R. Gordon. Theirs is a common-sense approach drawing on such homely wisdom as "forearmed is forewarned." But it not only prepares people to prevent relapses but also helps them take advantage of any slips rather

than becoming demoralized by them.
"A slip is an error in learning, not a failure in willpower," Dr. Marlatt said. The belief that a slip means you have no willpower or are addicted is a self-fulfilling prophecy. If you think it is so, then you act that way. But people who recover from habits they want to change treat slips very differently. They see themselves as having made a mistake they needn't repeat. And

See RELAPSE, Page 2

Sakharov Becomes A Kremlin Envoy

Gorbachev Reportedly Asked Him To Help Mediate in Caucasus Crisis

By Bill Keller New York Times Service MOSCOW - Andrei D. Sakharow has joined the search for a settlement between the republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia, reportedly acting at the personal request of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Sukharov, the physicist and human rights campaigner, returned Monday from a weeklong tour of the region, where he met Commumist Party and military leaders, in-tellectuals and refugees from both of the contending ethnic groups.

Mr. Sakharov'a wife, Yelena G. Bonner, confirmed Wednesday that she and her husband and three Moscow scholars had visited the region at the request of Mr. Gorbachev and his close confident in the Politburo, Alexander N. Yakovlev. Mrs. Bonner said she was hope-

ful that the trip had contributed to a possible resolution of the bitter territorial dispute between the two

Mr. Sakharov's entry into the violent and seemingly intractable dispute reflects the deep frustration in the Kremlin over a conflict that has raged for more than 10 months. Even by today's more liberal

No Trace Found Of 2 French Girls

The Associated Press BEIRUT - There was no trace Wednesday of the two French girls reported to have been freed after being held by a Palestinian terrorist

group for 13 months. A spokesman for the Fatah Revolutionary Council of Abn Nidal had said Monday that the girls, Marie-Laure Betille, 7, and her sister, Virginie, 5, were en route to Paris by plane. But they had not arrived in the French capital.

A Palestinian source said he

A Palestinian source said he would not be surprised if the girls surfaced in an Arab capital in North Africa. The sisters were seized aboard a yacht off the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip in November 1987.

standards, it is highly unusual, to say the least, for the Kremlin to solicit the mediation of a longtime dissident in its most explosive domestic political dispute.

The mission is also another sign of the growing mutual trust be-tween Mr. Sakharov and the Kremlin leader who ordered him released from exile in the closed city of Gorky just two years ago.

The veteran human rights cam-The veteran homan rights campaigner, who has staunchly defended Mr. Gorbachev while goading him to permit his citizens greater liberty, has gradually been restored to a position of respect.

Last mouth Mr. Sakharov was permitted to travel abroad for the first time in his life. He is now being widely touted by Soviet liberals as a possible candidate in next year's elections to a strengthened national legislature.

Soviet authorities sooght Wednesday to minimize the significance of Mr. Sakharov's trip. Gen-

cance of Mr. Sakharov's trip. Gen-nadi I. Gerasimov, the Soviet spokesman, said that Mr. Sakharov had traveled as a private scholar. "It is true that it was a private trip," said Leonid M. Batkin, a his-torian who was part of Mr. Sakhar-ov's delegation. "But it is also true that me upon at the invitation of the that we went at the invitation of the leadership. Yakovlev and Gorba-chev asked him to make the trip, to gather information, to see for him-self what's going on and draw up his own ideas."

Mr. Batkin declined to discuss the trip in detail, saying that the five travelers had agreed to give no interviews before preparing a joint statement, Mr. Sakharov declined an interview for the same reason.

Mr. Sakharov has long sympa-thized with the Armenians in their demand to let the Armenian majority in the disputed Nasomo-Kara-bakh Autonomous Region of Azer-

baijan determine their own fate. He also commands considerable respect in intellectual circles in pre-dominantly Moslem Azerbanan, because he has long been an active champion of the Crimean Tatars, an Islamic minority forcibly dis-placed by Stalin in 1944. ward cargo hold.

Morocco Agrees to Meet With Polisario Rebels

By Paul Delaney

New York Times Service MADRID — King Hassan II of Morocco has agreed to meet with guerrillas of the Polisario Front, who have fought his troops for 13 years over Western Sahara and whose existence he has refused to acknowledge until now.

Diplomats said the agreement to hold direct talks was a significant development in efforts to end the desert war, which is stalemated. While both sides earlier agreed on a peace plan that called for a referendum on the future of the territory, King Hassan repeatedly rejected requests by Polisario leaders for face-to-face talks.

But in an interview last week with Le Point, a French weekly, the king said that he would listen to the territory, including the Poli-sario. He insisted that the discussions would not be negotiations,

Polisario leaders seized on the king's new position and accepted his invitation. From their headquarters in Algiers, they said on Saturday that they would soon send a delegation to Morocco.

A Western diplomat in Morocco

said the change was a major break-through. He added that the king had changed his mind probably be-cause he felt he now had "the upper

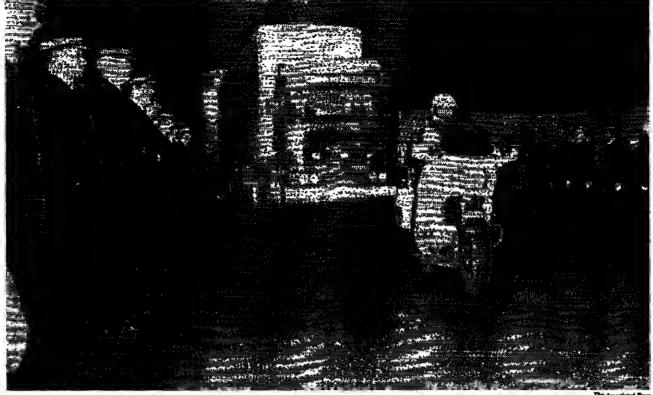
"Besides, things haven't been go-ing too well diplomatically for the Polisario lately," the diplomat said. Earlier this month, five U.S. foreign aid workers were killed when

their plane was shot down by a le fired by Polisario guerril Officials said Polisario leaders wanted the meeting to take place before the end of the year. The officials said they doubted that a meeting could be set up that quickly, but that preparations were un-

der way. In August, both sides accepted in principle a peace plan promoted by the United Nations and the Orga-nization of African Unity. It called for a vote by residents of the former Spanish colony to either set up an independent state or become part of Morocco.

Both sides have stated publicly that they would abide by the outcome of the referendum. But the plan left open significant details such as a cease-fire and a

prisoner exchange, which the Poli-sario has said could be resolved in



Bodies being escorted past police in Lockerbie, Scotland. The remains of some crash victims reached the United States on Wednesday.

BOMB: Proof Found in Jet Crash

(Continued from page 1) the rest of the aircraft, the experts

Although a piece of luggage, be-lieved to be ripped apart at one end, was the subject of investiga-tion at Fort Halstead, the Depart-ment of Transport said that much investigative work remained to be done to establish what the bomb "was contained in and its location on the aircraft."

British news reports said that experts had found signs of heat damage in plastic lining from one of the airliner's cargo hays, indicating that luggage had exploded in the

bodies of some victims contained pieces of metal, further evidence that a bomb, rather than structural

failure, had caused the crash.

John W.R. Taylor, editor of
Jane's All the World's Aircraft, a reference book on the aviation industry, said, "The fact that the nose of the plane was blown off and descended separately suggests that the bomb was planted in the for-

Mr. Taylor said that a "modest amount of Semtex," a high-performance plastic explosive, could have caused enough damage to bring down the plane and "would have A senior U.S. diplomat based in
Western Europe said that nobody the presence of an explosive device, had a good lead as to the identity of a "mammoth" criminal inquiry was those responsible for placing the under way into those responsible

bomb on the plane.

"We're checking both ends,
London and Frankfurt," said the London and Frankfurt," said the ternational in scope and that it indiplomat, who asked not to be identified.

Identified.

John Boyd, chief constable of the Dunnfries, Scotland, police force, Metropolitan Police.

A number of items of wreckage,

passenger baggage, and part of the framework of a metal luggage pal-let are being examined by Ministry

of Defense scientists. More items

have been collected by Air Acci-

dents Investigation Branch investi-

gators from the accident area; each

of these will be subjected to lengthy chemical and metallurgical forence

However, it has been established

that two parts of the metal luggage

pallet framework show conclusive

evidence of a detonating high ex-

The explosive's residues recov-

ered from the debris have been pos-

itively identified and are consistent

Investigators' Statement

The Associated Press

by the Air Accidents Investigation Branch of the Department of Transport on the crash of Pan Am Flight 103:

Recent Airline Bombing Incidents

Following is a list of some recent bombing incidents involving

Nov. 29, 1987 - Korean Air Flight 858 flying from the Middle East to South Korea disappears over the Andaman Sea near Burma. All 115 people aboard are killed. Two Koreans, a young woman and

All 13 people aboard are killed. Two Koreans, a young woman and a man posing as her father who had left the flight in Abu Dhabi, are arrested in Bahrain. The man kills himself, and the woman, Kim Hyun Hee, later confesses to being a North Korean agent.

June 26, 1986 — A bomb explodes in a suitcase on a conveyor belt leading to an El Al Israel Airlines plane at the Madrid airport, wounding the airline's security chief and six others. A Palestinian later confesses to planting the spinant hard.

later confesses to planting the suitcase bomb.

April 17, 1986 — The police at Heathrow International Airport in

London seize an Irish woman, Anne-Marie Murphy, as she tries to

board an El Al Israel Airlines flight to Tel Aviv while carrying

explosives in the false bottom of her hand luggage. The pregnant

woman's fiancee, Nezar Hindawi, a Jordanian, is arrested and

charact with conscience to mareder.

charged with conspiracy to murder.

April 2, 1986 — Four Americans are killed when a bomb under a seat explodes aboard Trans World Airlines Flight 840 from Rome to Athens. The plane, on a Cairo-Rome-Athens route, lands safely at the Athens surport despite a gaping hole in the fuselage. The police say the bomb was left on the plane by a woman carrying a Lehanese passport who sat in the seat earlier.

June 22, 1985 - All 329 abourd are killed when an Air India flight from Montreal to London crashes off the coast of Ireland. Indian scientists later conclude that a "chemical detonation" took place in the front cargo hold. Sikh extremists took responsibility for the

June 22, 1965 — Two Japanese baggage handlers are killed as a bomb explodes in an area where luggage is stored while in transit between airlines at Narita International Airport. The luggage had been removed from a CP Air jettiner that arrived from Vancouver, md investigators later say the bomb may have been intended for an Air India flight that was scheduled to leave Tokyo for Bombay.

SECURITY: U.S. Tightens Rules

(Continued from Page 1) to be involved in any terrorist acts outside the Middle East for at least involvement.

are turning their attention to the be familiar with sophisticated Fatah-Revolutionary Command, bombing techniques.

terrorist acts, including the massacres at the Rome and Vienna airports in 1985.

In Frankfurt, police discovered a

The part focusing attention on other groups," a U.S. official said.

I. Paul Bremer, the State Department's ambassador-at-large for partment's ambassador-at-large for partment's ambassador-at-large for contrate programment and the little state.

setting off a bomb aboard a plane.

Although some of those arrested were released for lack of arrested when bombs exploded at an arrest flight data recorder and the cockpit voice recorder and from the wreckage trail on the ground, has led to some U.S. intelligence officials In May 1988, a group calling doubt that those freed could have itself Guardians of Islam claimed border whilst it was in the cruise at

carried out a plane bombing by The fact that Hafez Ghassem Dalkamoni, foreign operations chief of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, was among those arrested in West Germany suggests to intelligence officials that the group

Western Europe.

Both the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and the Fatah-Revolutionary Command are supported by Syria and Libya

Meanwhile, a consensus is emerging among U.S. intelligence officials that the pro-Iranian group

Threat of Bomb Delays U.S. Flight

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexien rome from San Francisco to Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport with 198 people aboard, was evacuated and searched Tuesday night after an emergency landing because a passenger first indicated he had a gun, then claimed there was a bomb aboard, officials

The search turned up no bombs, said an FBI agent, James W. Nel-son. But Peter M. Canning, 40, an son but rear Na. Caming 40, in employee of the University of Cali-fornia-Berkeley, was arrested by the FBI. He was being held for investigation of making a bomb threat against a plane.

that claimed responsibility for the Pan Am crash probably had no

three years. But in October, the West German police raided houses in four cities, arcested 14 suspected members and confiscated plastic known to have been previously incolosives. volved in an attack on a commet-U.S. intelligence officials also cial airliner and was not believed to

which is led by Abu Nidal and is "The lecting now is that they believed responsible for dozens of weren't involved in the blast, and

huge cache of weapons, including a counterterrorism, said that little

responsibility when a West German banker was killed in a car bombing. The group said the man had been involved in Iraq's longrange missie program. In 1987, the group took respon

bility for the shooting deaths of two dissidents opposed to the Iranian revolution and for the wounding of Amir Hussein Amir Parviz, a formay be focusing more on attacks in mer cabinet member in the government of the shah of Iran.

After the Pan Am crash, a man who declined to identify himself called international news agencies and said the group had "executed" the passengers in "revenge" for the downing in July of an Iran Air jettiner by the U.S. cruiser Vin-

Mr. Bremer said the investiga-tion was muddled by a coincidental telephone tip Dec. 5 to the U.S. Embassy in Finland that indicated a Pan Am airliner flying from Frankfurt to the United States would be bombed. The anonymous caller said the Fatah-Revolutionary Command would carry out the

"The Finnish police have put out a statement that it was a boax, and we have no reason to disagree with that conclusion," Mr. Bremer said.

Crack Discovered in 2d Eastern 727

BOSTON - A three-inch (7.6centimeter) crack has been found in the fuselage of an aging Eastern Airlines Boeing 727, in the same area of the airliner's roof as the rupture that forced an Eastern 727 to make an emergency landing Monday in West Virginia.

An FAA spokesman, Michael Ciccarelli, said Eastern had been conducting U.S.-wide inspections of its 727s to look for "skin cracks" after an 18-meh hole forced the 22year-old 727 down Monday.

The 727-100 grounded in Boston, which was 24 years old and had 54,480 takeoffs and landings. had been used on the New York-Boston shuttle route since Dec. 24 Mr. Ciccarelli said National Transportation Safety Board inspectors would examine the crack to determine what caused it.

WORLD BRIEFS

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) — Thousands of housewives and trade unionists took to the streets Wednesday chanting anti-government slogans on the second day of protests at food price increases.

They marched through Khartoum and its twin city, Omdurman, criticizing Prime Minister Sadek Mahdi for raising the price of sugar by 500 percent and cigarettes by 50 percent Monday, increasing import tariffs and levying a new tax on locally manufactured goods.

Pinance Minister Omar Noureddayem said Tuesday that if the government had not raised prices it would have had to start printing money and would have faced "mad inflation" and "total economic collapse,"

Australia Urged to Act on Aborigines

SYDNEY (AP) — Following the deaths of a number of aborigines in
police custody, a government report recommended on Wednesday that
drunkenness no longer be treated as an offense in Australia and that
y

recist police officers be replaced by aboriginal recruits.

The preliminary report by a royal commission also called for changes in the way prisons are run and in the medical system. It warned that failure to make the changes would damage Australia's reputation abroad. Aborigines number about 160,000, or 1 percent of the population. Imprisonment rates for aborigines are 16 times higher than the national

average.

The report was issued by the head of the commission, James Muirhead, a lawyer appointed to the post by Prime Minister Bob Hawke. The commission was formed last year to investigate the deaths of 44 aborigines in police custody since 1980. Since it began its work, the number of deaths has reached 100. Most of the aborigines died by hanging after they were arrested on charges of being drunk and disorderly.

Moscow Issues Ethnic Crime Ruling

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Supreme Court, in guidelines aimed at the southern republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan, has issued directives for the application of a law against whipping up ethnic tensions. Tass news agency reported Wednesday.

The court said that pumishable offenses included the spreading of "ill-intentioned rumors" through the press, leaflets or public statements and the use of ethnic reasons for firing or refusing to hire workers, violation of voting rights and depriving people of housing.

Judicial officials said that offenses committed in extreme situations, including natural disasters, should be considered aggravated crimes punishable by the maximum penalty of three years in jail. Armenian activists say that a number of their leaders have been arrested, with few charges filed, since the earthquake that struck Armenia on Dec. 7. charges filed, since the earthquake that struck Armenia on Dec. 7.

2 Palestinians Killed as Strike Is Held

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israeli troops shot to death two Palestinians who were throwing stones during clashes Wednesday as the 1.7 million residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip observed a general

Palestinian sources said that troops using plastic bullets killed a 19-year-old youth in the village of Rihiya, south of Hebron on the West Bank. In a separate incident, an 18-year-old youth was shot in the back during a clash with troops in northern West Bank city of Nablus. Meanwhile, shops were closed and public transport was halted as workers held a strike called by underground Palestinian leaders to commemorate a 1920 battle between French and Arab forces in Syria.

Nanjing Protests Go On for 4th Day

BEIJING (NYT) - Thousands of students and workers staged illegal demonstrations in Nanjing Wednesday, for the fourth day in a row. The students said they planned to continue the protests until the government meets their demands to punish African students for their part in a brawl on Christmas Eve.

A core group of about 1,000 students and several thousand more A core group of about 1,000 students and several thousand more sympathizers confronted the police in a central square in Nanjing, according to four Americans in Nanjing who spoke in telephone interviews. They said that up to 1,000 police, many of them bused in from neighboring Anhui Province, periodically charged half-heartedly at the crowd, which then retreated only to regroup later.

Nanjing's approximately 130 African students remain in a government gnest house in Yangzhou, about 50 miles (81 kilometers) northeast of Nanjing, to protect them from crowds of Chinese that attacked the Africans' domitory on Christmas Day and destroyed many of their possessions.

2 Arrested in Brazil Ecologist's Death

RIO DE JANEIRO (UPI) — The police arrested two landowners Wednesday in connection with the murder of an internationally recognized Amazon ecologist after a 20-minute gantight on a large agricultural estate, the country's top justice official said.

The arrests of Darli and Alvariaho Alves da Silva came after the police launched a manhant in the state of Acre, setting up roadblocks and checkpoints along the borders with Bolivia and Peru.

Police intensified a hunt for the suspects in the murder last week of Francisco Mendes Filho after authorities dismissed a confession by Darcy Alves Pereira, son of Darli Alves da Silva. On Monday, Mr. Alves Pereira claimed responsibility for the murder, but the authorities said that discrepancies in his confession led them to suspect he was covering up for

For the Record

Robert M. Gates, deputy director of the CIA, was chosen Wednesday by President-elect George Bush to be the new administration's deputy

restream action as security.

The United States has formally extended the limit of its territorial waters to 12 miles off its coasts, conforming with the practice of most other nations, the White House said Wednesday.

(Reuters)

South Korea agreed Wednesday to a North Korean proposal to held high-level political and military talks to case tension.

(NYT) The Yugoslav presidency has aumestied 25 political prisoners under a

decree that it says has cleared the jails of all people charged with disseminating anti-government propaganda.

(AP)

The widow of Mao Zedong, Jiang Qing, 74, is critically ill in prison and is receiving treatment for ailments related to old age, the English language China Daily reported Wedneaday, quoting a Ministry of Justice

About 2,200 people were killed in the war between Nicaragnan govern-ment forces and U.S.-becked contra guerrillas in 1988, less than a third of

ment forces and U.S.-becked contra guerrillas in 1988, less than a third of the 1987 toll of about 7,300, according to official Nicaraguan government figures and diplomatic sources in Managua.

(Reaters)

Seven South African blacks were found shot to death in a township in Natal Province shortly after a clash between the police and a crowd, the police said Wednesday. The bodies were found 320 meters (350 yards) from the point where the officers fired Tuesday on a crowd that had attacked a black constable. A police spokesman said that "the seven were shot by someone other than police." shot by someone other than police."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Suomi-Rengas, a Finnish company, said it planned to refit a North Sea oil-field vessel as a floating hotel sleeping 500 and moor it next year off Tallinn, the capital of the Baltic republic of Estonia, to help ease the city's shortage of tourist accommodations.

Rorean Airlines and All Nisson Airways will become members of the International Air Transport Association on Ian. 1, bringing the number of member airlines to 180, IATA said in Geneva on Wednesday.

CANCER: Research Is Hampered we're compromising our future."

(Continued from page 1) we're con Arizona in Tucson, said, "I see this she said. as an approaching time of crisis." One of the greatest concerns expressed by cancer specialists is that the ability of the NCI to fund omising new research proposals is less than at any time in two

Specialists said the grant squeeze was forcing many young researchers to abendon plans to study can-cer and to switch to the effort against acquired immune deficien-

cy syndrome, where money is more readily available. This could result in a shortage of cancer researchers in the future. said Dr. Maryann Roper, acting

deputy director of the NCI.

"If we cut those people out, we're not just compromising their future,

"By percent of the budget."

growth in the budget of the NCI was almost flat, AIDS research has claimed an increasing portion of its researchers' time and funds at the expense of cancer research.

A tight budget means that many ideas judged excellent by scientific

review committees will not be pur-

sued. Dr. Young said that the scar-

committees more conservative and

more likely to turn down bold pro-

Since the early 1980s, when

city of funds also made revie

In 1982, only one-third of 1 percent of the NCI budget went to AIDS research. This fiscal year, work on AIDS will make up about

(Continued from page 1) ter Hun Sen, has been shunned as illegitimate by most governments, except India and the Soviet bloc. It has faced steady opposition from the followers of Prince Norodom controlled the Khmer Rouge ever controlled the Khmer Rouge ister, Son Sann, as well as from the in the forest, where they can move

Khmer Rouge. Mr. Hun Scn, 37, over a decade has blossomed from a shy and poorly educated soldier, who quit the Khmer Rouge just ahead of the purges, to a self-assured and well-spoken leader of substance.

He speaks confidently of holding his own against the Khmer Rouge and winning any elections.

But even Soviet bloc diplomats,

who along with their advisers and international aid workers make up most of the foreigners in Phnom Penh, acknowledge that while Mr. Hun Sen has come along nicely, "the circle of efficiency around him is very small," as one put it.
The diplomats also acknowledge

tryside is intermittent, and that few people travel roads, especially in the northwest, much past noontime, and almost never at night. Western diplomats in Bangkok estimate that the government has about 44,000 soldiers in roughly six

that security in parts of the coun-

divisions, as well as provincial and village militias which are now being built up to what Mr. Hun Sen hopes will be a total of 200,000. He has said the village milities would rely on a combination of "older weapons and traditional ones." Asked if that meant knives

ing their own land," he said. One aid worker with long experience, who speaks Khmer and works with farmers in the countryside, said the government controls what

and arrows, an East Bloc diplomat

shrugged. "At least they're protect-

CAMBODIA: Uneasiness as Hanoi's Troops Leave

cities and most of the rice-growing

Pres Samocur, the deputy chairman of the committee for the prov-ince of Kompong Cham, which lies north and east of the capital, said that no more than 100 Victnamese soldiers remained in the province, and that "we are capable of defending ourselves." There were 600,000 people left

population now is 1.29 million, and the provincial capital has been reinhabited, with a population of Mr. Pres Samoeur stressed the agreed, symbolized by the stan-overnment's gains against the dardized tour of mass graves any 36,000.

government's gains against the Khmer Rouge, but his figures were more revealing than the official platitudes in Phnom Penh. In the last 10 years, he said, the from the land or the cities; it has Kinner Rouge have killed about not abolished connections with 8,000 Cambodians in the province, modernity, but instead seeks them.

including 1,000 to 2,000 government officials and party cadres. At least 1,500 people have lost limbs from mines, he said. From 1979 to 1984, he said, "the

killing was very much less" than But in the last two years, the activity of the Khmer Rouge in killing the people is increasing a lot," he said.

"Before people who resisted were given re-education only. Now when they are arrested they are He said defections from the

the French used to call Cambodge 1,000 Khmer Rouge guernilas re-utile, or "useful Cambodia" — the main in Kompong Cham."

main in Kompong Cham."

Given the distance from the Khmer Rouge camps along the Thai border and the province's proximity to Vietnam, Mr. Pres Samoeur's figure was seen as surprising. Some analysts suggested that the total of Khmer Rouge inside the country, before any diplomatic

settlement or formal repairation of refugees, might exceed 20,000. "We are trying our best," Mr. Pres Samoour said, "to be masters of our country and our fatherland." Those who work with Mr. Hun Sen express a similar nationalism showing little affection for the alive in Kompong Cham when the Vietnamese. Many express Vietnamese ousted Pol Pot. The sure that nearly all Vietnames Vietnamese. Many express plea-

visers are gone, much of their work taken over by Soviet advisers, Mr. Hun Sen has a sort of nega-

visitor receives. His government

has not committed mass murder; it

has not forced mass evacuations

Hanoi Amends Enemies List

Michael Charles, head of the

Air Accidents Investigation

Branch of the Ministry of Transport, announcing the find-

ing in Lockerbie, Scotland.

He said the investigation was in-

with the use of a high-performance

plastic explosive.

Other evidence collected by the

Air Accidents Investigation

Branch, in particular that from the

the preliminary conclusion that the

aircraft had crossed the Scottish

31,000 feet and that this led directly

Much investigative work re-

mains to be done to establish the

nature of the explosive device, what it was contained in, its location in

the aircraft, and the sequence of

events immediately following its

to its destruction.

ion took place soon after the

for the blast.

The Associated Press BANGKOK - Hoping to repair its frayed international relations, Vietnam has amended its constitution to delete condemnation of France, Japan, the United States and China

In the third sentence of the preamble, for example, the phrase "the Japanese, French and American imperialists"
has been changed to "the aggressors." The "anti-French resistance" has been changed to "the anti-colonial resis-tance," and the "the war of resistance to U.S. aggression" to "the war against aggres-

The revised preamble was adopted by the country's Na-tional Assembly last Thursday on the closing day of its winter session. An English-language text carried by the official Victnam News Agency was monitored on Wednesday in Bangkok.

RELAPSE: Break the Habit of Breaking the Habit

(Continued from page I) recovering from a slip gives them a stronger confidence in their ability

to resist temptation." Dr. Mariatt sees relapse prevention as applying to any habit peo-ple want to change. It was inspired by studies in the early 1970s that found relapses in about three-quarters of those treated for addictions as diverse as smoking, alcoholism Khmer Rouge were increasing, but as diverse a then said that "today, more than and heroin.

About 20 percent of people can kick a habit on the first try, but on what they might have done dif-most people need several attempts, ferently, rather than on thoughts

psychologist at the University of Washington, Dr. Marlatt and Dr. Gordon studied 123 heavy smokers who were trying to quit. The participants had smoked for an average 19 years and most had already fried to quit three or more times.

"The successful quitters focused most people need several attempts, no matter what the habit," Dr. like, "This just proves I'm addicted to meetine," " said Dr. Mariatt. tended to treat their first lapse as decisive. They felt guilty, blamed themselves for the lapse instead of the situation and saw the lapse as due to something in themselves they could not change, like a lack of



LD BRIEFS

oark Protests in Sul Reuters) — Thousands of house increase Wednesday chanting and the protests at food price increase Khartoum and its twin city, Oal by 50 percent Monday, increase to on locally manufactured eros. by 50 percent monday, increases to on locally manufactured goods oureddayem said Tuesday that it to swould have had to start printing to lation" and "total economic college"

ed to Act on Aborig wing the deaths of a number of the mit report recommended on Webst treated as an offense in Alismi. laced by aboriginal recruits. y a royal commission also called a sand in the medical system. It was would damage Australia's reputate a 160,000, or 1 percent of the particular are 16 times higher than be

the head of the commission, James to post by Prime Minister Bob Ba s post by Frank Minister Bob list a year to investigate the deaths of a 1980. Since it began its work the strong the aborigines died by hanging the being drunk and disorderly.

Ethnic Crime Rub Soviet Supreme Court, in guideline: armenia and Azerbaijan, has issuit w against whipping up ethnic team

sesday.

kable offenses included the speak
the press, leaflets or public state
fixing or refusing to hire worken is people of housing at offenses committed in entrance

stones during clashes Wednesday a: est Bank and Gazz Strip obserting

that troops using plastic ballet is age of Rihiya, south of Hebra of

nt, an 18-year-olo youth was dutie

in northern West Bank city of Kit

closed and public transports in the closed and public transports in the closed by underground Palesima be

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ousands of students and working.

Wednesday, for the fourth dry kin

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to 1,000 police, many of thember

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y 130 African students remaining

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Brazil Ecologistik

UPD - The police arrested me

fter a 20-minute gunfight malages.

d Alvariano Aivas da Silva cameda: the state of Acre, setting up make edees with Bolisia and Pent

nt for the suspects in the murde is:

after authorities dismissed a mis of Darie Alves in Silva On Montale thirty for the murder, but the authorise

ssion led them to suspect he waters.

uty director of the CIA, was chost in ge Bush to be the new administrates

is formally extended the limit of E: S coasts, conforming with the page.
House said Wednesday.

Vednesday to a North Korean pro-

ources in Managaia blacks were found shot to death in the

offer a clash between the police and the bodies were found 320 metrics.

he efficers fire: Tuesday on s and the A points spokesmin said that the

WEL UPDATE

that failure. S person of the built

military talks to ease tension.

nmeni propaganda

than politic.

nstice official said.

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Christmas Day and destroyant

ed only to regroup later.

cut the federal budget deficit. s, should be considered aggranged If Social Security or other benefit an penalty of three years in jail programs significantly reduce in-come inequality, that might be a reason for members of Congress to of their leaders have been small thepake that struck Armenia on Dehesitate to cut such programs, since Killed as Strike lil legislators sense that economic disparities between the poorest and - Israeli troops shot to death mel most afflueot Americans have

grown in the last eight years. Social Security benefits lifted 15.1 million people out of poverty in 1986, reducing the number of poor to 35.5 million from 50.6 million, the bureau estimated.

· At the same time, Social Security reduced the poverty rate - the proportion of people who are poor

to 14.9 percent from 21.2 percent, it said. In 1986, a family of four was classified as poor if it had benefits. an annual cash income of less than

Social Security was responsible for an even more dramatic reduction in the poverty rate for the elderly, to 14 percent from 47.5 percent, the report said.

By contrast, cash welfare programs lifted only 2.1 million people out of poverty and reduced the poverty rate by less than 1 percentage point, the Census Bureau said. The "equalizing influence" of

the federal government results mainly from cash benefit programs like Social Security, not from the tax system and not from programs set up as part of the 1960s war on poverty," the report said.

est effect on the distribution of in-

Over all, the Census Bureau said, the tax system has a relatively mod-

had a relatively minor effect on the New York Times Service
WASHINGTON —Social Security is the federal government's redistribution of income," the re-

A Surprise Benefit

Plan Is Called Most Potent Weapon

Of U.S. in the Battle Against Poverty

In Social Security

By Robert Pear

most effective weapon against poverty and reduces the inequality of

tax system and more than recent

social welfare programs, the Cen-sus Bureau reported.

The study is the most compre-

time, data on taxes and benefits

provided by private employers and government agencies, showing

their combined effect on poverty and income distribution.

The report, issued Tuesday, re-

flects years of work by the Census

Bureau, the nation's pre-emment

statistical agency, known for its po-litical neutrality and its method-

But congressional aides and lob-

byists said the report could have a

major political effect, discouraging President-elect George Bush and

members of Congress from making significant reductions in benefit

programs as part of any package to

ological rigor.

port said. Government benefit payments to individuals, totaling \$299 billion in 1986, were slightly more than half of taxes collected in that year, Americans' income more than the the report said. But the benefit pro-grams had four times as much ef-fect in reducing inequality in the distribution of income, it said.

heasive attempt ever made to mea-sure the role of the federal govern-ment in redistributing income. The report brings together, for the first The study shows how much each segment of the population paid in taxes and received in government benefits in 1986. Using a complex but widely accepted measure of income inequality, the Census Bu-reau found that programs like So-cial Security and Medicare, which pay benefits regardless of a per-son's financial oced, had four times as much effect in reducing inequality as benefit programs based on a test of occd.

> These were among the highlights of the report:

> Under the standard definition of income, the most affluent fifth of the population received 46.1 percent of all household income in 1986. The proportion declined by less than I percentage point, to 45.7 percent, when the Census Bureau took account of taxes, capital gains. health insurance provided by employers and various government

 The proportion of all household income received by the poor-est fifth of the population rose by less than I percentage point, to 4.7 percent from 3.8 percent, when the Census Bureau counted the value of government benefits and took account of taxes.

 White households paid \$530.7 billion in taxes and received \$256.6 billion in government benefit pay-ments to individuals in 1926. Blacks paid \$34.2 billion in taxes

 Elderly households paid \$60.7 billion in taxes, representing 10.4 percent of all income and payroll taxes counted by the Census Burean in 1986. But they received \$204 billion in government benefits, or 68.4 percent of all such benefits in that year, Elderly bouseholds are those with people 65 or over. The data do not reflect taxes they paid in their prime working

 Households with children under 18 paid \$242.2 billion in taxes in 1986 and received \$64.2 billion in government benefits.

The Census Bureau counted Medicare and Medicaid benefits as income only for households that met basic food and housing needs. The means tested programs, like welfare, Medicaid and food come, much less than intended by stamps, accounted for \$49 billion many federal and state legislators. of household income, or less than as progressive, in actuality taxes programs with no means test.

BUILDUP TO BUSH'S BIG DAY — A worker on the west side of the Capitol in Washington placing flooring on a stand to be used in the inauguration of George Bush as president on Jan. 20.

Bonn-Washington Tax Pact Drafted

States and West Germany have agreed on a draft of a tax treaty that would include a reciprocal reduction in the rates for tax withholding on dividends paid by corporations in one country to citizens or corporations in the other. early in 1989 and signing by both countries and ratification by a two-

eent to 5 percent in 1992 and there-

agreement ratified in 1954 and German citizens and vice-versa. It WASHINGTON - The United amended in 1965.

Mr. Batdorf said that the final language of the treaty had not been worked out, and that the text would not be made public until then. The final draft should be ready

or corporations in the other.

A Treasury spokesman, Larry
Batdorf, said the reduction in withholding rates, from 15 percent to 10 treaty is scheduled to go into effect percent in 1991 and from 10 per- in January, 1990.

"Although the federal income one-fifth of the income provided by taken the federal income one-fifth of the inco is to replace a Washington-Bonn corporations and conresident West altogether.

also applies to dividends paid by U.S. subsidiaries of West German corporations to their parent corporations and those paid by German subsidiaries of U.S. corporations. The reductioo in withholding

rates would give corporations access to funds that would otherwise be held by the government.

Bilateral tax treaties have the

U.S. May Relax Mining Rules

By Philip Shabecoff

or Department has proposed rules changes that could open millions of acres of U.S. national parks and other protected federal lands to coal mining.

In 1977, Congress barred coal mining on these lands but made an exception for holders of mining.

exception for holders of mining claims that were valid then. While defining such holders has been a matter of dispute, the department's decision Tuesday would broaden the qualifying rules by making state laws the determining factor.

And while Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel has repeatedly said that he would oot allow mining in national parks, under the proposed rules the government

New York Times Service claims if it wanted to continue to WASHINGTON — The Interi-

public lands. Environmentalists said this could force the government to pay many millions of dollars to protect

parks and other land Congress thought it had already protected from the impact of coal mining. National Park Service officials said only a few parks were seriously threatened by private mioing claims. But claims in wildlife refuges, wilderness areas and historic sites push the amount of potentialaffected land to about four million acres (one million hectares).

A statement by the Interior Department said the changes were intended to resolve conflicts involv-

would have to huy back mining claims on federal lands claims if it wanted to continue to protect some of the parks and other ty rights are recognized." The notice said public comment would be taken until March 7.

The proposal, published Tuesday in the Federal Register, would allow the law of individual states to determine who has "valid existing rights" to mine coal from lands otherwise protected by Congress when it passed the Surface Mining

Mr. Hodel, who was the Reagan administration's Energy Secretary until moving to Interior in 1985. riled environmentalists in April 1987 by recommending that Congress allow oil drilling in the Arctie National Wildlife Refuge in Alas-

Evidence Points to Afghan Pullout

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — Evidence is mounting that Soviet troops are poised to begin their final withdrawal from Afghanistan in early January, but the United States has received oo official word from Moscow that it is about to begin, according to State Department of-

New indications from U.S. intelligence that the withdrawal is being prepared came as the State Depart ment observed the ninth anniversary of the Dec. 27, 1979, Soviet in-

The State Department's annual report on the Soviet occupation said the Soviet-backed government in Kabul already had begun "to unravel" and that most observers believed that it would not long survive the Soviet departure.

According to the report, released on Tuesday, the 50,000 to 60,000 Soviet troops that remain in Afghanistan are grouped in two corridors that extend from Afghan population ecoters to the Soviet border.

The corridors, from Shindand through Herat in the western part of the country, and from Kabul through Kunduz in the east, are potential evacuation routes.

Officials said that indications of an unpending pullout included the dismaotling of Soviet military equipment and the gathering of Soviet forces at assembly points from which a final withdrawal could be-

The Soviet Union agreed in April in an international accord gned in Geneva to complete the withdrawal by Feb. 15. About half of the Soviet troops were removed on schedule in the spring and summer, but Moscow announced in November that the final phase of its withdrawal had been suspended.

U.S. officials have said they believe the withdrawal will be completed on schedule, and they have declared that failure to do so would "cast a cloud" over U.S.-Soviet rein January, 1990.

The reduction in withholding dual purposes of protecting citizens lations. But official sources said from being taxed by two countries that messages from Moscow in dipfinal pullout

The U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, Michael H. Armacost, said on a United States Information Agency telecast that the Afghan resistance, in its Dec. 3-5 meetings with senior Soviet offi-cials in Saudi Arabia, had indicated "a willingness to avoid attacks on withdrawing Soviet units on the roads to the north and the airfields

viet troops," Mr. Armacost said the mujahidin had offered to limit attacks in return for Soviet restraint. But be said that the Soviets had been unrestrained in their attacks on guerrilla forces.

that could be used to withdraw So-

President Ronald Reagan, in a statement released Thursday in Los Angeles, said that "the introduction of new weapons and the escalation in the use of Soviet warplanes in bombing raids against Afghanistan call into question the Soviet commitment to a peaceful

Although Mr. Reagan chided the Soviets for continuing "offensive military operations," his comments were far more restrained than previous White House statements on the anniversary of the Soviet inter-

According to recent reports from Afghanistan, intensive Soviet bombing on the order of 200 to 300 sorties per day has led the guerrillas to launch rocket attacks on Kabul after a lull of about six weeks.

The attacks began Tuesday, according to Kabul radio and the Soviet press agency Tass. Tass said that six rockets had struck residential sections, killing one person and

If no political settlement is reached before a complete Soviet pullout, Mr. Armacost said, "I would expect the mujahidin will indeed prevail militarily and within a relatively short time.

MEETING: Talks in Islamabad

(Continued from Page 1) signs of progress toward dispelling

those suspicions. "I hope a democratie govern-

ment will be able to defuse the tension between our two countries and build toward peace," she told an Indian journalist.

"I know Prime Minister Gandhi beloogs to a post-independence generation," she said, "I hope we'll both be able to take some kind of step which will boost confidence on both sides.'

An annual meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is providing the forum for this first official visit of an Indian prime minister to Pakistan for three decades. Normally, such meetings deal with matters such as expanding telephooe links in the region and improving health and flood control programs. But on the sidelines, leaders of the member states discuss other issues.

later. How much they progress may depend on the extent to which each feels it is possible to shake off the innate caution and hostilities of older advisers locked into the rigid positions of the past four decades. Diplomats say that caution lights

are blinking in New Delhi in particular. "The Foreign Office and defense people don't want to make any moves right oow," said one senior Western diplomat, "hut there are some signs that Rajiv may think differently.

On the Pakistani side, two pow-erful men, General Mirza Aslam Baig, who replaced General Zia as army chief, and Ghulam Ishao Khan, who replaced him as president, are said to be extremely suspicious of India, severely limiting Miss Boutto's room for maneuver.

Well-placed Indians cite these constraints as reason to move cautiously. But K. Subramaniam, India's senior defense analyst, said This year, Mr. Gandhi and Miss there was a widely held view that the meeting and to continue them no divisions on that," he said.

In El Salvador, a Coffee Crisis Worsened by War

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Service FINCA MIRACIELO, El Salvador - "I think God is angry with us," said Roberto Puente as he surveyed the smoldering ruins of his house. "Already the crop was bad, and now this. If it is not one disas-

The sharp drop in the value of American support.

to insurrection.

As the guerrillas have increased their attacks on economic targets, Liberation Front has been demanding that growers pay 50 permanding that growers pay 50 vest in 30 years and the escalation of the nine-year-old civil war between Marxist-led rebels and the U.S.-backed government.

As the guerrillas have increased their attacks on economic targets, their attacks on economic targets, they also have launched a diplomating that growers pay 50 permatic offensive seeking Latin continuous targets, and the continuous targets and the continuous targets, and the continuous targets and the continuous targ

exploit the economic hardships.
"I do not fear a revolution from ideology," said Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, brigade commander in San Mignel, 135 kilometers.

"But this year we got together and decided year we got together and decided year on "Market and decided year we got together and decided year we got together."

Despite the presence of clite bat- waving his hand at the ruins of his

"This will be the worst harvest in

In fiscal 1988, the United States provided \$537 million in economic budget. Of the government portion, \$347 million, or 63 percent, was from coffee sales.

Because of budget pressures, few expect the United States to increase

already ravaged by the war.

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Mariboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world

acy has amnestied 25 political promi cleared the talk of all people de long Jiang Qing, 74, is critically line for ailments related to old age in ported Wednesday, quoting a Ministra Hal Ashby Dies at 59; re killed in the war between North A U.S. Film Director (0), according to cificial Nicaraguas

poo," died of cancer on Tuesday, a

in Malibu, won an Oscar for editing the 1967 film "In the Heat of the Night," starring Rod Steiger and Sidney Poitter. He was nominate in the made his first major strike on a drilling site condemned by other companies. Mr. McCarthy went on to drill more than 1,000 oil and gas wells in Texas and in country. rish company, said it planned to take the said it planned nated for an Oscar for directing the anti-Vietnam war film "Coming Other deaths:

anti-Vietnam war film "Coming the Home."

Mr. Ashby did not win, but his stars in "Coming Home," Jon Yoight and Jane Fonda, won Oscars.

actor Peter Sellers in one of his last films, "Being There." His "Harold and Maude," about the love affair The second compromises of a 19-year-old youth and an 80-year-old woman, played by Ruth Gordon, become a cult classic.

A ught budget most of a 19-year-old youth and an 80-year-old woman, played by Ruth Gordon, become a cult classic.

In "Let's Spend the Night Together," he chronicled the Rolling Stones tour of the United States in 1981.

Glenn McCarthy, 81.

A Texas and A Tex Research Is Ham

HOUSTON (NYT) — Glean McCarthy, 81, whose flamboyant career helped define the Texas oilman to the world, died Monday at a Houston nursing home.

His events and home.

man to the world, died Monday at
a Houston nursing home.
His eventful rise from an oil-field
laborer to one of the richest men in
Texas inspired the Edna Ferber
novel "Giant" and the movie of the
same name.
The son of an itinerant oil-field man to the world, died Me a Houston nursing home.

His eventful rise from the 1 and care is more an increase; the same of care and an increase; the same of care and an increase; the same of care and an increase of care an increase of care and an increase of care and an increase of the fatters of the National State of the Nat

Reagers

**LOS ANGELES — Hal Ashby, 59, who directed such critically acclaimed films as "Coming Home," worked in the oil fields as a young boy and dropped out of college to "Bound for Glory" and "Shampoo," died of cancer on Treeders. boy and dropped out of college to go into business for himself.

At 26, he became a millionaire family spokesman said.

Mr. Ashby, who died at his home

At 26, he became a millionaire
after he made his first major strike

Alfred Melville Pride, 91, a retired admiral who was a naval aviation pioneer and once commanded the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Pacific, Saturday in Arnold, Maryland, of a beart attack.

Eneas Camargo, 34, a former star for Brazil's national soccer team, in São Paulo Tuesday from pneumo-

Russians Stage Nuclear Test

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union carried ont an underground oucle-ar explosion on Wednesday at its range in Semipalatinak in Central Asia, the third this month.

crop, is mostly the result of natural causes and declining prices on the world market. The stepped-up fighting is part of a rebel offensive to topple the government by creating economic conditions that lead

A resultant wing threatest think was the course at the control of natural to unseet the governing Christian out a oumber of attacks similar to the coffee harvest this year attacks, the local front has carried the coffee harvest this year attacks, the local front has carried to unseet the government of attacks similar to out a oumber of attacks similar to the coffee harvest this year attacks, the local front has carried the coffee harvest this year attacks, the local front has carried to unseet the government of attacks similar to the coffee harvest this year attacks, the local front has carried to unseet the government of attacks similar to the coffee harvest this year attacks, the local front has carried to unseet the government of attacks similar to the coffee harvest this year attacks, the local front has carried to cause great hardship. The world market. The stepped-up fighting is part of a rebel offensive engine for social change — in the control of attacks similar to the coffee harvest this year attacks, the local front has carried to cause great hardship. The world market are coffee harvest this year attacks, the local front has carried to cause great hardship. The world market are coffee harvest this year. men and the military say they are was burned by the rebels because,

and now this. If it is not one disastic insurrection.

In the coffee crisis has worsened agricultural workers and agricultural workers which loom as one of the major the worst Salvadoran coffee harvest in 30 years and the escalation

In the coffee crisis has worsened salvadoran political troubles, which loom as one of the major the worst Salvadoran coffee harvest in 30 years and the escalation

In the minutary say they are worst time in four years, he for the first time in four years, he

manding that growers pay 30 percent more than the official government wage during the harvest, and have begun intensive political work in the hard-hit eastern region to exploit the economic hardships.

Mr. Puente, whose 46-hectare provided \$337 million in economic and military aid, while the Salvadoran government contributed the rebels have asked for specific goods in lien of the war tax—complete the conomic hardships.

the coffee, the nation's main export
A resurgent right wing threatens fields, the rebel front has carried
Even without the rebel attacks,

"But this year we got together its aid to El Salvador, already the fifth-largest recipient in the world. The harvest this year could cut export earnings by more than \$100 million, generating a social and properties." million, generating a social and economic crisis, especially in areas

There Must Be Sanctions

On an August afternoon in 1982, a Pan
American jumbo jet carrying 285 passenpleted in about six weeks. If the extradition gers from Tokyo to Honolulu was only 140 miles from its destination when a bomb went off in the cabin. Miraculously, the pilot was able to land the plane in Honolulu, but one student, a 16-year-old Japanese boy, had been killed and 15 other passengers seriously wounded by the blast.

Now we are told that a bomb caused the crash of Pan Am's Flight 103 in Scotland last week. It is not yet known who was responsible - but that may not be the case with the 1982 bombing. It has been traced to a faction of the PLO, and specifically to one Mohammed Rashid, who sits in an Athens jail serving out a sentence for passport forgery. He is also suspected of complicity in the April 1986 bombing of a TWA flight from Rome to Athens in which four Americans died.

The U.S. government asked the Greek government last June to extradite Mr. Rashid so that he can be tried on terrorism charges in America. In October, a Greek court ordered extradition after finding that evidence provided by the United States backed up the terrorism charges. That order is on appeal to the Supreme Court of Greece. Even if it is sustained, the final decision on extradition will be made by the Greek gov-ernment, not the courts. Mr. Rashid's sen-

question is not settled before then, he could be released from custody and disappear.

Just two weeks ago, the Greek govern-ment made a shameful decision to release another suspected Palestinian terrorist who was wanted by the Italians in connection with an attack on a Rome synagogue in which a 2-year-old boy was killed and 34 others were wounded. Greek authorities offered the preposterous explanation that the wanted man was "acting in the struggle for the ... independence of his country."

They released him, and he flew to Libya. If such a travesty occurs in the case of Mohammed Rashid, Americans will be outraged. And if Athens continues to obstruct the efforts of civilized nations to protect international air travel and punish terrorists, there must be sanctions. The killers of children and other innocent travelers in countries far removed from their "struggles for independence" are no revolutionary heroes. It is difficult enough to sift evidence, determine a cause and fix responsibility in cases of international terrorism. But when all that has been done, it is absolutely imperative that the accused be brought to trial for these horrible crimes.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Referee for Hormones

The United States and the European Community are on the verge of poisoning relations with each other over the community's plan to ban imports of meat treated with growth hormones. If neither backs down before the deadline, midnight Saturday, their best course would be to seek a neutral arbiter. The alternative is a damaging trade war that isn't worth it.

The ban would apply to all countries outside the 12-nation community, not just to America. Europe's farmers are already prohibited from using the hormones; Brussels claims that stopping imports would simply apply equal treatment to foreign meat. That kind of regulatory equality is allowed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which sets the rules on trade restrictions. But the agreement also forbids regulations that pose unfair curbs to trade.

The move against hormones, as a health hazard, originated with West German consumer activists. It was to be applied to imports last Jan. 1, but was postponed when Washington objected to the health charge.

About \$100 million worth of U.S. exports would be shut out. Washington plans to

volume of imports from Europe, Brussels then threatens to counter-retaliate, and Washington may then re-retaliate. That is

the road to mutual destruction. The European Community's protection of its small farm population against foreign competition is a major obstacle to global trade expansion. With Europeans now aiming for tighter internal unity by 1992, many fear that they will become more protectionist. In this context, the hormone dispute is part of a greater battle.

Washington is right to press at every turn for the reduction of trade restrictions. In this case it argues that hormones pose no health risk, but it is up against a stubborn barrier - Europe's sovereign right to set its

own health regulations. Other meat exporters, like Australia and Argentina, have decided to ship only hormone-free beef to Europe after the ban takes effect; Washington resists costly certification procedures. The United States and Europe now need a referee, such as a GATT committee, to avoid even more costly warfare.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mendes Will Be Mourned

Brazilian governments commonly shrug off criticism of the cowboy strand in their society. That strand is evident in the environmental holocaust sweeping the Amazon rain forest and the cold-blooded murder of a trade unionist who dared to challenge slash-and-burn land developers.

If Brazil wants the world's sympathy on matters of debt and democracy, it cannot ignore the international outrage at assaults on the environment and those who defend it. The World Bank now places environmental conditions on its lending. Others who would help Brazil are also right to insist on respect

for the common planetary beritage.

Little has come so far from President José Samey's public pledge to halt the calamitous burning by cattle ranchers of the heavily forested western Amazon, where 170,000 fires were counted last year. The state of Rondonia, with one of the world's richest ecosystems, is now 17 percent deforested.

Nor is there much confidence in the Sarney regime's capacity to vigorously prosecute the killing of Francisco Mendes Filbo, or adequately protect others who follow in his path. Mr. Mendes, a trade unionist. defended the traditional rights of free-lance rubber tappers who have literally fought to save their forests from buildozers. A few weeks ago he was warned that local landowners had hired gunmen to kill him; he was shot last Thursday even as police gnards sat in his kitchen.

The 30,000 tappers Mr. Mendes helped organize were, like himself, descended from migrants who were drawn by the great rubber boom that peaked before World War L From 1890 to 1911, Brazil and its rubber barons dominated production of "black gold," driving prices so high that the jungle city of Manans became a byword for extravagance. But those same high prices led the British to sneak rubber tree seedlings to Ceylon and Malaya, breaking Brazil's monopoly. Brazil was abruptly undone by the planters' shortsighted greed.

History repeats. In a calamitous cycle, burning rain forests adds to the greenhouse effect, disrupts the process that transforms carbon dioxide into oxygen, kills a profusion of species and devastates the homes of Amerindians. Stripped of a nurturing canopy, jungle soils are soon infertile. Cattle ranches are thus inherently uneconomic without generous subsidies. These subsidies were recently suspended but not voided - by President Samey.

Mr. Mendes will be mourned not just by Brazilians. In a real sense, he was defending the very air the world breathes.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Good, Mixed Forecast

If the international consensus is right, the . next couple of years will be a time of steady growth for the American economy. They will also be a time of continuing erosion of American economic power relative to that of its strongest competitors.

Twice a year, a forecast is published in Paris by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - the lineal descendant of an agency set up there 40 years ago to supervise the Marshall Plan in postwar Europe. These days it performs for the world's industrial democracies much the same function that, in Washington, the president's economic advisers fulfill for the United States. It watches trends and, in the cautions, starchy prose of government-sponsored reports, comments on current policy.

The OECD observes that an unexpected ripple of stronger growth — a boomlet — overtook the industrial world about 18 months ago. Why? Falling oil prices, augmented in the United States by rising exports and outside the United States by lower interest rates. This lift in growth is being accommodated with little risk of inflation, except in North America, There, in contrast to Japan and Europe, industry is

pressing the limits of its production capaci-ty, and the labor market is tightening. The other major industrial countries are managing their current growth more easily than the North Americans because their productivity is rising faster. Among the seven most powerful of these countries, only Canada lags behind the United States in the rate at which its productivity (output in relation to labor) is rising. The point is worth emphasis because both the Reagan administration and its successors are counting on fast gains in productivity to balance the budget without inflation. There is no sign of that Meanwhile, the OECD concludes, the American trade deficit will continue at much too high a level, and America's international debts will continue to rise.

For the world in general it is a very welcome forecast, showing two years of rising prosperity shead with no great disasters looming. But it is also a warning to Americans that none of the central weaknesses in their economic position are going to cure themselves. The rest of the world is not waiting for the Americans to decide how they want to proceed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Contenting Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Th: RS56928
Managing Dir, Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Contenting Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Th: RS56928
Managing Dir, U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London W.C. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 26009
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Pariotre No. 61337
© 1988, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.



China: 'Hurricanes and Tidal Waves Will Follow's forth Specific forth Beijing spring' came into being. By Ren Wanding the party bossts of its specified in the

"Beijing spring" came into being, only to disappear the next year. In this decade, great changes have taken place in China and elsewhere. Détente has replaced the Cold War. The opening trend in China has be-

come irreversible. Linked to the "Beijing spring" were numerous groups — including pioneering art and music groups and nongovernmental publications which sprang up like bamboo shoots across the country. They lasted until 1981, when they were banned. But in a larger sense the "Beijing spring

continues to show its significance and

to guide the reform process. China's political situation in 1978 and 1979 forced its people, who had been living under political repression and material poverty for several decades, again to clamor for demo-

cracy and human rights.

It was the democracy wall that first suggested the "open door policy" for China. It was the first to point out the crisis in China as the rest of the world leaves it behind. The "Beijing spring" pointed out the problem of lifelong

I of Nanjing for two consecutive days, Monday and Tuesday, against black African students at the colleges

in that city cannot be dismissed sim-

ply as the usual rows on campuses sparked by dating problems. The great number of demonstrators on Monday and the fact that local work-

ers joined the Chinese students in

venting their anger are strong indica-tions that Chinese society, especially in urban centers, is affected by deep

frustrations. The unrest among the

Chinese people may increase in com-

ing years if their rising demands for better living standards, whetted by

Deng Xisoping's reformist policies, remain unfulfilled.

In that context, we can understand

who have to work very hard for their

living in cities where Africans are

studying, on generous scholarships by China's egalitarian standards, bo-

come easily irritated when they see

these "black devils" behaving as if it is their inalienable right as citizens of the real "Third World" countries to

enjoy exclusive treatment. It could

also be that this outburst of pent-up

social frustrations unleashed against

the African students is a warning to

foreigners from other countries that

- The Jakaria Post.

they could be next targets.

are being implemented.

Since the first cries arose in China for human rights and social reform. those who protested have been criticized and charged with crimes. A

We are saying that rural socialism is inferior to Western social structure.

large number of talented people have been thrown in jail. Even after serving their terms of punishment, they continue to be discriminated against in their jobs and living conditions.

The nationwide student demonstrations at the end of 1986 were the latest of a series of people's democratic movements since 1957. The students' movement was the biggest and most inspiring demonstration of the people's demand for political participation in politics and direct democracy.

terms of office for our leaders. Some
of our ideas, criticized as unrealistic,
But in general the student move-But in general the student move-

ment did not represent the workers' interests well. The students chanted empty democratic slogans, and the movement lost public support

Why should there regularly be large-scale street demonstrations and protest movements in this so-called socialist country where the people are the masters? Why is it that in the Communist Party, after one group in power has replaced another group so many times, there still are democratic movements rising up?

The important historical development is this: During the past 30 years, an army of tens of millions of manufacturing workers has emerged. They form the undercurrent of the student movement. Hurricanes and tidal waves will follow.

When the party says its interest is the same as the people's, it ignores the vital difference between the party, which has been in power for decades, and the hundreds of millions of civilians who are passively under the party's administration. When

productivity and backward methods of production. It ignores the cruel fact that the people have been deprived of the right to vote and other rights of citizenship. In 1949 the party came to power through force; now it should let the people decide

through the ballot box. Now that the "Beijing spring" and the student movement are over, we may be sure that there will be student, peasant, worker or soldier unrest. For the next few decades at least, China is likely to be confused and unstable. The party will become increasingly corrupt. The authorities have already reached an impasse and will find it hard to move further.

The economic sid and technical exchanges offered by industrially developed countries must take into account the reform of China's social structure, the expansion of democra-cy and the end of repression of dissi-dents. This should be a basic condition for their investment.

Businessmen should not be too sim-pleninded in their dealings with the

implies more suppression of the peopie, and, somer or later, the people will react against foreign assistance.

Whether you look at it from a capitalist or from a Marxist point of view, China is neither democratic nor socialist. We are not trying to claim that capitalism is superior to socialism. We are saying that rural socialism is inferior to Western social structure.

The party was a positive force in that it overcame the last emperor and the corrupt forces of the nationalists. That was justice. But putting dissi-dents in jail is injustice. The party could not possibly reform the minds of those it has imprisoned.

The people will forever remember

those who have sacrificed themselves for democracy and socialism since 1949. The party's crimes - and its achievements - will remain ongraved upon people's hearts.

The writer, a leader in China's de mocracy wall movement, was impris-oned from 1979 to 1983. He contributed this comment to The New York Times:

Deep Frustrations Greenhouse Effect: Hot Air in Lieu of Evidence In Chinese Society HE demonstrations in the streets

ence is often boring. Good science fiction is

usually exciting. This may explain why stories about the greenhouse effect have been so exciting. The typical story, usually told by a scientist in congressional testimony, goes something like this: Global temperature depends on atmospheric composition, which is affected by human activities like burning fossil fuels. Consequently, these activities may cause atmospheric warning. This, in a mashell, is the greenhouse effect.

The scientist numbles something about being

nucertain of the actual timing, effects and magnitude of the greenhouse effect. Then the fun begins. Disclaimers aside, the scientist goes on to describe a future of stifling heat waves, unrelenting drought and rising seas. The testimony is featured in the next day's papers. The scientist appears on the morning news programs. Magazines print alarming stories replete with lurid graphics. Calls for drastic action ring out.

Meanwhile, those of us who are concerned about climate change but recognize the enormous uncer-tainties and are doing the difficult and (I like to think) important work of reducing these uncertainties wistfully contempiate early retirement.
What can we really say about future climate?

There are three ways of making predictions.

The first is through theory. Theory says that increasing the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide may lead to warming. Because the concentration of carbon dioxide is increasing, we worry about warming. Beyond that, we do not know enough about climate processes to make useful predictions from theory alone.

By Jim Hoagland

By Andrew R. Solow

The second way is through computer models. These models are large systems of equations repre-senting our understanding of climate processes. Because our understanding is limited, the models are of limited use. For example, these models have a hard time reproducing current climate from current data. They cannot be expected to predict

future climate with any precision.

The third way of making climate predictions is by using existing data. Although this is the crudest way, the past being a potentially poor guide to the future, existing data can for example tell us if the greenhouse effect has already begun. Temperature data for the last 120 years show an irregular resource of about 1 deeper Fabrusheir in the past warming of about 1 degree Fahrenheit in the past century. During some periods this warming was relatively rapid. The 1980s have been such a perid, as were the 1890s and 1920s.

Because the greenhouse effect is associated with warming and the data show warming, can we conclude that the greenhouse effect has begin? Not unless we are prepared to believe that the only cause of warming is the greenhouse effect. There are indications that current warming is unrelated

to the greenhouse effect. The rate of warming is far below that predicted under the greenhouse effect.

The current warming started before the greenhouse effect could have begun. If the effect had begun during the course of the data, we would see the warming accelerate. No acceleration appears in the data. The current warming is consistent with a mild post-glacial period, probably the

aftermath of the so-called "little ice age" that ended during the 19th century. The conclusion is that we cannot yet make useful predictions about climate, and that existing

data show no evidence of the greenhouse effect. data show no evidence of the greenhouse offect.

Many people will be surprised to hear that this is more or less the view expressed in scientific journals, where articles are subject to peer review. Unsubstantiated or misleading statements appear in such journals only when the review process fails. Congressional testimony and interviews in the press are not subject to peer review, and that is how unsubstantiated and misleading statements comet to dominate rather discussions.

come to dominate public discussion. Some will say that the scientific establishment Some will say that the scientific enthinsment demands an unreasonable degree of certainty before accepting a new idea. But in the case of climate change, and particularly with regard to detecting change with enosting data, it is not a question of their evidence being tenuous. It is a question of their being no evidence at all.

And some will say that if we wait until we have sure about climate change it will be too late to do.

about climate change, it will be too late to do anything about it. This argument applies equally to an invasion by alient from space. More acrously, this argument neglects the costs of overreaction. Take the consumption of found fuels. Like it or not, it contributes to the standard of living. Policies

that curtail such activities will reduce the standard of living. So such policies need better justification than current fears about climate change. The writer is a statistician at Woods Hole Oceanographic Irraitution in Massachusetts. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

NATO in 1989: Let Bonn Set the Pace for Modernization

P ARIS — Set to ring in the new buzzwards for 1989? Put modernization at the top of the foreign policy list. It will dominate strategic debate on both sides of the Iron Curtain and

reshape East-West relations. starting to design the unilateral cuts in manpower and equipment decreed by Mildiail Gorbachev in his United Nations speech. In Washington, military anders confront calls for Pentagon budget cuts in the new year. In each capital, while pundits write that peace is at hand the generals will be

arguing that leaner has to be meaner.
Unless military history is about to
be rewritten, the White House and the Kremlin will soon be hearing why firepower has to be maintained (or heightened) as numbers are cut. Less has to be made more by replacing existing tanks, missiles and aircraft with newer and more powerful models.

reached in the past quarter century him against: to cut half a million by the two superpowers are instruc-nive on this point. They have often Army. His relations with his military spending and/or by technologi-

cal breakthroughs in areas not covered by the negotiated ceilings or reductions. Military leaders in Washington and Moscow quickly saw how to bargain their support for the accords that the politicians had negotiated in return for new and improved weapons systems. The same bargaining dynamic is likely to be at work when the final decisions are made on unilateral reductions. Mr. Gorbachev's UN decla ation has made modernization an immedi-

ate and salient domestic issue for the Soviets. He has told the Soviet general staff to implement a decision

The arms control agreements which it almost certainly advised and potentially dangerous phase,

will be examined in my next column. President-cloct George Bush could also be embroiled soon in an important debate over modernization of a different sort. NATO's land-based short-range nuclear missile, the Lance, is due to be withdrawn from service by 1995. The decision on updating this battlefield rocket, which was developed in 1972 to carry warheads of up to 100 kilotons over a 70mile range, is rapidly becoming a litmus test of how the West should respond to Mr. Gorbachev's continung arms control offensive.

NATO strategists want a Follow

in bureaucratic jargon - with striking range tripled and greater warhead. accuracy. They feel that deploying such a missile in West Germany would help recapture some of the capability that the United States gave up in signing the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty. But the argument developing over

On To Lance - FOTL, as it is known

the FOTL is really about political intentions, not military capabilities. Getting Bonn to agree to socept a new Lance is a political device to reaffirm German allegiance to NATO. Mr. Gorbachev's initiatives have fanned hopes among German doves that battlefield nuclear weapons can be done away with altogether. The strongest advocates of Lance modemization tend to be those most concerned about West Germany drifting toward a neutralist stance.

The man on the spot is Chancellor

Heimut Kohl, who favors Lance modernization in strategic terms but has been unwilling to say it clearly in public. For most of this year, he has been telling French President Franmodernization question decided after the 1990 general elections, in which be expects to seek re-election

At the European Community summit meeting in Greece at the begin-ning of this mouth, however, Mr. Kohl told Mr. Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that he had made his decision, according to senior French and British officials. He would come out for modernization of Lance in the new year. His calculation was that the German electorate preferred to have the matter decided before the dectron was held and would back him on it, as voters did in 1983 when he pushed ahead with the deployment of

Pershing-2 missiles before elections. Mr. Kohl's private conversations with Mr. Mitterrand and Mrs. Thatcher occurred four days before Mr. Gorbachev dropped his UN bombshell, and the chancellor has been silent on the issue since. It is assumed by the French that Mr. Kohl will endouse Lance modernization but will now couple the endorsement with a clear commitment

to seek superpower negotiations on short-range missiles in the future.
The enthusiasm surrounding Mr. Gorbachev's promise of unilateral reductions may force Mr. Kohl to retreat back into obfuscation and opacity on the modernization issue for a while. This retreat would undoubtedly infuriate Mrs. Thatcher and bother U.S. officials pushing for a quick decision. But Mr. Bush should avoid following advice from them to push Mr. Kohl hard on the modernization issue. Mr. Kohl is headed in the right direction, and he is the best judge of how rapidly this trip into modernization can be made.

The Washington Post.

vessels and submarines to prevent the Soviet navy from breaking out into the Atlantic. If they failed, NATO would lose the battle of the Atlantic. According to opinion polis, the Women's Alliance could get up to a around it. An underwater acoustic

R EYKJAVIK — You should re-member that locland is a volcanic island. It can be quiet for years, and then it will suddenly erupt. The people can behave the same." Gudrun Agnarsdottir, the leader of the Women's Alliance, smiled as she made this observation during lunch at Parliament in Reykjavik.

quarter of the votes if elections were

military activities on Iceland.

Iceland is an essential link in NATO military operations. In peace-time it is a platform for electronic surveillance of the water and air array, as well as surveillance aircraft, monitor the water. Land-based radar held in Iceland today. In view of the party's pacifistic outlook, this could aircraft. With similar systems in Noraircraft. With similar systems in Nor-

once again raise questions regarding the NATO base at Kellavik and other

Whalers on a Collision Course

TN HIS memoirs, Dean Acheson wrote that after the negotiation of Iceland's membership in NATO, talks with Iceland during the next four years were to teach me more about sheepekins than I wanted to know — the United States came to own more of these than Abraham ever dreamed of." Now the Icelanders are giving a course in whaling. The question of scientific whaling is

high on the foreign policy agenda. Greenpeace and other environmentalists claim that Icelanders are disregarding recommendations by the International Whaling Commission by killing whales for "scientific" purposes and selling the meat to Japan. The U.S. government became involved not long ago when Foreign Minister Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson complained that a representative of the U.S. Commerce Department was trying to lure the Japanese to stop importing Icelandic whale mest. To stress his anger, be canceled a planned visit to the U.S. NATO base at Kellsvik. As matters stand, the authorities are on a collision course with Greenpeace, which threatens a boycott of Icelandic goods.

Meanwhile, there is a broader consensus on security policy than ever since 1949 when the country became a founding member of NATO. A 1951 bilateral defense agreement was reached with the United States. It differs from those that America has with Greece, Spain or the Philippines, which are all being renewed, in that it

has no automatic termination clause although it can be terminated with 18 months' notice. So Iceland does not regularly enter into defense negotiations with the United States that lead to millions or billions of dollars being pumped into its economy.

Certain aspects of defense policy are always under discussion. The question of miclear weapons is sensitive. For 30 years it has been Iceland's policy that no nuclear weapons will be in the country mless explicitly approved by Icelandic authorities. It is assumed that the allies will respect this policy both on land and sea.

Iceland's main foreign policy issue in the coming years concerns the Enropean Community. The EC is by far most important trading partner. With fish being about 70 percent of locland's exports, it is of paramount interest to have free access for fishery products to the EC market. This has become more difficult since Spain and Portugal joined the EC, especially due to tariffs on salted fish - Portugal being the main customer. The EC wants to get fishing rights within the Icelandic 200 miles and has indicated that it would ease access to EC markets for Icelandic fishery products if such rights were granted. This is unacceptable to Iceland, which wants to keep foreign vessels outside its limits. Joining the EC is not on the agendas

Björn Bjarnason, deputy editor of Morgunbladid in Reykjavik.

of any of the political parties.

By John C. Ausland

way and Scotland, there is little which goes on in the North Atlantic that escapes NATO's attention. In the event of a conflict, the aircraft on Iceland would cooperate with surface

Although Mikhail Gorbachev's peace offensive has not affected positions of political parties, it has undoubtedly reinforced leclandic ambivalence regarding the country's role in the alliance. Opinion polls indicate that a majority of Icelanders support NATO and the base at Kellavik, but they are more enthusiastic about the alliance than about the base.

Furthermore, Icelandic politics is

unstable. In the early 1970s a leftist government came close to ending NATO operations on the island. In the 1980s, NATO has sailed with the wind behind it. When a centerright government was in power, a rumber of programs got under way. These include the construction of two new radar stations on the northern part of the island. F-15s have replaced older aircraft, and most of them now have concrete shelters. A large fuel depot is under construction near the

base. All this is costing the United States and NATO about \$1 billion. In September a center-left coalition came to power. It accepted existing projects to improve NATO's posture, but the leftist People's Alliance extracted a commitment from Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson that there would be no new military projects. The government is giving priority to economic problems

This means that NATO will not, for now at least, realize its desire to have an alternative air base on lockend When aircraft cannot land at Keflavik because of had weather, they must fly to Scotland. Domestic opponents of NATO recognize that Iceland needs an alternative airfield for civilian planes. They are, however, opposed to NATO playing any part in the construction of any new airfield.

Iceland: Smooth NATO Sailing for the Moment considering construction of an air-field on the east coast of Greenland. This would be a poor second to another airfield on Iceland, but considerably nearer than Scotland.
Other projects to improve NATO's

posture on Iceland will continue. There will be no threat to the base at Keflavik before the next elections, which must be held no later than 1991. The more established parties are in no hurry for balloting, since they fear the Women's Alliance.

lecland's allies dread the prospect of any government in which the Women's Alliance participates. Gudrun Agnarsdottir makes it clear that she believes strongly in a world in which power struggles and wars are a thing of the past. She contends that leciand's contribution to a peaceful world should be the elimination of the NATO base at Keflavik and other

military installations on the island. International Herald Tribine

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Interests in Africa

PARIS — The London journals are now concerned in the building up of a Portuguese Empire in Africa. From what we gather, "British interests" are affected. That poor, much abused infant called "British interests," which everybody seems to menace - the Russians in Asia, the Germans in Polynesis, the French in Egypt, and now the Portuguese in wild, savage Africa!
But may not base Portugal have interests likewise, and so long as her people scriously mean to civilize Africa, why

should even Englishmen care? 1913: Suffragettes' Toll

LONDON - A retrospect of militant propaganda during the last twelve months shows that the estimated amount of damage done by the more serious attacks on property which have been attributed to Suffragettes comes to £510,150. Large though this total is, says the "York-

sents the full cost of the campaig against property. The destruction of St. Catherine's Church, Hatcham, Mr. Lloyd George's bungalow at Walton Heath and various managens and villas up and down the country have not been allowed for.

1938: New Asian Order

BERLIN - A complete reversal of foreign trade infinence in the Far Fast, with Japan, Germany and Italy play-ing the dominant rôle while the democracies are excluded from any parheipation, is forecast today by two Nazi newspapers, one of them the semi-official "Volkischer Beobachter." In an editorial written from Hankow, the "Völkischer" declared that "in Tokio there is already talk of Germany's and Italy's share in the development of the Japaneso controlled iron ore mines." The "Westfalischer Landeszeitung" states that
"Japan once and for all will do away
with participation and infinence" of NATO military anthorides are shire Post," it by no means repre- the democracies in the Far East.

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OPINION

ved upon people's bearts. The writer, n leader in Chind's de cracy wall movement, was invi-ed from 1979 to 1983. He common a comment to The New York Ting

9. The party's crimes - and it

ievements — will remain to

Evidence

e so-called "little ice age" that e 19th century. on is that we cannot yet make as about climate, and that existing addence of the greenhouse effect will be surprised to hear that the the view expressed in scientific articles are subject to peer review. only when the review process lake testimony and interviews in the ubject to peer review, and that is triated and misleading statement ate public discussion.

y that the scientific establishmen reasonable degree of cenainty to a new idea. But in the case d and particularly with regard a ge with existing data, n is not e evidence being tenuous It is ere being no evidence at all ill say that if we wait until we make change, it will be too late to a til. This argument applies equally aliens from space. More raised neglects the costs of overexting ensumption of fossil fuels, Like is utes to the standard of living Phins ch activities will reduce the stated such policies need better justificain lears about climate change.

is a statistician at Wood like de Institution in Massachuseus lle his comment to The New York Times

dernization

Helmut Kohl, who less las modernmation in strategic trains has been unwilling to switch public. For most of this make been telling French Presidente cois Mutterrand and other eaders that he would pide use modernization question decides the 1990 general elections at he expects to seek re-decim At the European Comme

mit meeting in Greece at the b ring of this month house. Konl told Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Margara Ind that he had made his desercording to senior French and officials. He would come as modernization of Lance is the year. His calculation was to German electorate prefered at the master decided before its it. 25 votes did in 1983 pershing missels before the Kohl's private contra with Mr. Mirrerigad and Thatcher occurred four dist Mr. Gornandev dropped is bombshed, and the changes heer sterl on the issue sing assumed by the French its Koh, will endorse Lance mit Hon but was ton count t der sement with a clear come to lock entailored begoing The = 13125m surround mercal mark jute obfused ud-1.10 them to push Mr. Kohl ruse of Roman recent in the right director 18.73 the best made of house

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Resolution: Let's Reserve 'Racist' for the Real Thing

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — As the year wanes, so apparently does the state of the language, as if verbal enerstate of the language, as if verbal energies were nearly depleted.

!tem. In Dallas, that ornament of the

Texas bench, Judge Jack Hampton, apologized to a group of clergymen for a "poor choice of words." It was Judge Hampton who recently explained his refusal to give a first-offending murder-era life sentence by noting that the winting had been "musers."

The judge's "choice of words" was poor all right, but far poorer was the sentiment. For a first offender, even in a murder case, there may be extenuating circumstances, but the sex practices of the victim, male or female, cannot be among them. Far graver than Judge Hampton's crude vocabulary is his un-pardonable violation of the principle

that the law is no respecter of persons.

Item. In a recent letter to the editor. two readers taxed The Washington Post for an editorial in which it had called Greek justice "an oxymoron," that is, a contradiction in terms. What caught my eye was the charge that the editorial was "racist," meaning that (according to the complaining letter writers) The Post's condemnation of terrorism "hinges on

... Palestinian ethnicity." Here is just about the 100th reminder of the year that our spendthrift use of the once valuable word racist has reduced its force and bite to those of a popgun blast. With the possible exception of the word tragedy (as in "the Pan American Flight 103 tragedy"), racist has become the most

misused word in English today. Once the word carried the force of a severe moral rebuke. It meant the use of specious group distinctions (for instance, alleged cranial capacity or some other pseudo-anthropological rubbish)

A Divided Nation

THE racial gulf exposed by America's recent election results will not be bridged by mere good intentions. Honest people may well decide that both blacks' and whites views of one another are at least partially accurate; that whites are indeed guilty of residual discrimination, that a black value structure has indeed contributed to continued black alienation from the mainstream. People of goodwill have long sought some workable middle ground, with only sporadically positive results; there are so few such people.

They need a national boost. For better or worse, the job falls to George Bush first: He is the president of the white electorate, and he needs to address the divisions that his campaign exploited. A politics of racial healing is probably too much to hope for, but perhaps we can at least abandon the politics of exclusion toward which the Republicans and Jesse Jackson have been edging us all.

-Juan Williams in The Washington Past.

become an all-purpose term for distinc-tions which the user finds objectionable. whether rationally tenable or not and even when the distinction serves no invidious purpose. It is a fact that certain elements of the PLO use terrorism as an instrument of policy and even gloat about it. It is not racist to note the fact. It has nothing to do with race and everything to

do with recent history familiar to all. Certainly the word took an enfeebling turn 12 years ago when the United Na-tions General Assembly officially designated Zionism — the secular ideology of a Jewish return to a homeland in Pales-

tine — as "racism."

The future of the word is unclear. On its present course, calling something or somebody "racist" will soon carry about as much sting as accusing them of being clumsy or lazy. The language will be the poorer, and dangerously so. Item (on the lighter side). On his way

to a hunting vacation, Vice President George Bush fell into conversation with reporters, on camera, about his chosen form of recreation. How does he feel about killing animals? "These aren't animals," said the vice president, "they're quail." The distinction will be news to biologists. But Mr. Bush's critical mistake was to grow needlessly defensive about hunting. "You have to eat," he went on, noting that our ancestors depended on game for food.

But it is presumably the need to relax, not bunger, that beckons the vice presi-dent to quail-shooting country, and he is entitled to his diversions. There are days when the maxim "Never apologize, never explain" should be his watchword. And why close out the year with the current estate of public discourse? This is what Confucius said:

"Tzu-lu said, If the prince ... were waiting for you to come and administer his country for him what would be your first measure? The Master said, It would certainly be to correct the language Tzu-lu said, Can I have heard you aright? ... Why should language be corrected? The Master said, Yu! how boorish you are!

"If language is incorrect, then what is said does not accord with what was meant; and if what is said does not accord with what was meant, what is to be done cannot be effected. If what is to be done cannot be effected, then rites and music will not flourish ... Therefore, the gentleman uses only such language as is proper for speech, and only speaks of what it would be proper to carry into effect. The gentleman, in what he says, leaves nothing to chance." Nineteen eighty-eight, with all its in-

exactitudes, is a good year to end on a Confucian note. There is really nothing to add to the Master's words, except to wish us all a more felicitous 1989.

Washington Post Writers Group.



ly 24-hours servants. Arm yourself with this information. It is infinitely useful.) The word serf is used advisedly, be-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Who Knows the Names?

Regarding "And Then Abbas Said Something" (Opinion, Dec. 8):

In Walter Ruhy's account of his exchange with Ahu Ahhas, Mr. Abbas complains about apparent discrimination because everyone knows the name of Leon Klinghoffer, who was murdered on the "Achille Lauro," but no Arab victims are remembered by name.

Does anyone remember a single name of the 22 Israeli children who were killed to the Galilee town of Maalot? The name of the 8-year-old girl whose head was smashed against a rock on the Na-hariya beach? The two geography students whose only crime was shopping for food supplies for a class trip just as a bomb went off in the supermarket?

Mr. Ruby quotes Mr. Ahbas as referring to Sabra and Chatila. Hundreds of thousands in Israel demonstrated against the massacre because the area was under Israeli authority at the time,

hut it should not be forgotten that it was not Israelis but Lebanese who committed the outrage. The Israeli government instigated a judicial inquiry on the highest level, bringing the defense minister to resign. These days, dozens of deaths take place again and again in Sabra and Chatila - Moslems killing Moslems but it harely merits a line to your "World

Mayor of Jerusalem

Behind the North Koreans

A Remedy for Burundi: Not Partition but Power Sharing

Thomas P. Melady, a former U.S. aubassador to Burundi, has argued that to stop the seemingly endless killings in Burundi the country should be partitioned along ethnic lines, with the predominantly Tutsi area of Gitega being assigned to that community. ("To Stop the Slaughter, Partition Burundi," Opinion, Sept. 2.) But is it possible to partition one of the world's poorest countries and make the two units administratively and economically viable? And doesn't Africa abound examples of how killings and reprisals can be organized across frontiers?

Urbanization, industrial development and sharing of economic opportunities have served elsewhere as an effective brake on extreme forms of divisiveness; picture editor. The real rub to me, and

in the wrong direction. TEDDY KOLLEK

Jerusalem.

Regarding "14 Elections Later, One Liberal's Dream Still Lives" (Opinion, Nov. 5) by John G, Morris:

Mr. Morris gave us a nice, nostalgic, liberal view of the last 14 American elections, but when it comes to history I think he should return to his work as a

If Burundi's rapid development had

thrown the Hutus and Tutsis into the

same economic melting pot, and if both

peoples had developed a better percep-

tion of their common interest and

stakes, things could have been different,

The naming of Adrien Sibomana as head of a cabinet of mixed composition,

with 13 Hutus and 10 Tutsis, is a move

toward power sharing. Will it be allowed

to thrive? Power sharing is not easy

either to start or to sustain, but it is

perhaps the best guarantee against dis-crimination and abuse of human rights.

BIMAL GHOSH

Mies, Switzerland.

ments are missing in Burundi.

has helped contain intergroup hostilities. But these cementing and restraining ele-

an enlightened perception of self-interest

surely to other Korean War veterans, was to learn that the revisionists like Mr. Morris have now decided that we were bogged down in a sorry, civil war." Nobody would have denied that we

N EW DELHI — Damodar didn't

leave a photograph behind, so I can't tell you what he looked like. But villagers in Menda Tola in district Gadhchiroli, Maharashtra, have helped

The 14-year-oln was an agricultural

In Maharashtra a seri-like system of

contractual labor prevails. A laborer

hires himself out to a farmer as a live-in

During this period the laborer tills,

ploughs, plants, transplants, irrigates,

weeds, harvests, threshes, winnows,

stores, tends the animals, works as a

domesue servant in the landlord's house

and is on duty 24 hours a day. (Inciden-

tally, in this last respect he is on a par

with government officers, who are legal-

laborer who supported his invalid father and two younger sisters. His mother was dead, reportedly murdered in 1985.

me piece together a profile.

serf for 12 months at a time.

were bogged down in a sorry war, but to imply that Soviet expansionism had nothing to do with the T-34s, MiG-17s Briefs" section. Truly there is a double and burp guns that came down the standard, but Mr. Abbas has the balance Chorwon Valley in 1950 is nonsense.

GUY ML NEWLAND.

Into the Dictioneria

I enjoyed Paul Hoffman's "A Decoder for Euro-English" (Features, Oct. 14), hut it should be noted that not all cultural or language infiltrations are from the United States. Some words may be more Euro than Mr. Hoffman realizes.

His ehoice of ticketeria provides an example. Ticket is English (via French), but -eria might have come to Zurich the same way it came to the United States from Spanish. In Spanish-speaking countries, -eria is a productive suffix, as in carnicería, carpenteria, drogería.

Cafeteria was another formation of this type. Early records of its use in Cuba and fexico show it to have been applied to small restaurants serving not only coffee but alcoholic drinks and simple meals. It spread to English-speaking residents of California, first as a place for drinking and later as a self-service restaurant.

groups. My students are often surprised to learn that it works both ways, and that the United States imports as well as exports vocabulary and cultural concepts. AUDREY A. P. LAVIN.

By Nalini Singh

They Don't Grieve for Damodar

cause of the prevailing production relations between employee and employer.
For Damodar's round-the-clock attendance for a year, he was paid 2 khandis of paddy (valued at 500 rupees), about two

sets of clothes, and meals. The equation doesn't balance unless you add a substantial component of "exploitation surplus" to the landlord's side of the equation. Damodar sold a year of his young life,

MEANWHILE

much as his predecessors had done. While at work, he thought a lot about his mother, and about how her body had been discovered hanging in the forest, with perforations in her lingertips. She was the other hreadwinner, and

worked as a casual agricultural laborer. If she, too, had bonded herself, who would look after the family? She was a colleague. Her absence cratered his heart.
After her death, Damodar watched as many Tamasha shows as he could. The landlord allowed him out a few times in

the year because the shows were held through the night. Lord Krishna featured in the dramas. And of course there were glitzy dences, with risque dialogues, and tales of Bastar heroes.

Damodar had never been to school so these nights were also quantum leaps to knowledge. His other diversion was to graze the landlord's cattle with other cow-minders in the forest. He never missed the grazing circuit.

The landlord was not cruel to Damo-

dar, especially since the latter brought in so much cash income. Yes, the serf earned an income for the landlord. When work at the farm was "low," Damodar worked as a casual laborer in the forest department at 15 rupees a day. He had no claim over this income because he had pledged his time to the landlord, remember? So the landlord took the money. Damodar generally awoke at 3.30 A.M. for the double day at the farm and the department's work site.

On Poornima (full moon) day last May, Damodar went to the Tamasha in Chedgaon, seven kilometers away. The show ran all night, glittering and ritzy. The boys returned to their village in the morning. Damodar finished his work at the landlord's house, then snuggled into the thatched "watch tower" in the land-

lord's field and fell asleep. When the cow-minders called out to him in the evening he wasn't there. By late evening his father got worried. The father and a few others searched the next day, but nobody had seen him.

They consulted the Panchang, a local astrologer. He pronounced: "The stars At the University of Alcala de Henares, in my class on "The Multiple Voices of North American English," we study say that he is dead. Proceed east, and U.S. borrowings of language and culture look for white." I suspect complicity, from various ethnic and geographic else how could the Panchang have such look for white." I suspect complicity, accurate information?

At the eastern edge of the village for-

est they found Damodar. He was hanging from a tamarind tree, tied by a small white towel to a thin hranch. The right

eye was missing and the fingertips had perforations for draining the blood. "It's Narbali" (human sacrifice), cried out the little group who witnessed the sight. There was neither anger nor much

remorse, only fear. But Damodar was so well-liked that a few villagers collected money to pay for the police dogs. "Police dogs can't be bribed," they told me.

The dogs led them to a huge stack of harvested paddy. The beasts tore at the hundles of stalks. The harvest belonged to Shubha Patil. His was the only harvest still standing in the field. All the other farmers had removed their paddy

to threshing floors near the village.
"Why did Patil leave his harvest so late in the field?" I asked. "Because he was looking for somebody to sacrifice," they told me without emotion, almost

with resignation. Damodar's blood was sprinkled on the piles of paddy for two objectives: as a potent charm to ensure that Patil's 15 acres yield a bumper harvest, and to repel all cobras which might be coiled in the stacks of the harvested paddy.

The surplus blood was used for com mercial purposes. It was diluted with water; then iron nails were immersed in the solution. The nails were sun-dried and sold for 200 to 300 rupees apiece. Who bought them? Many villagers, who often borrowed money for the purpose at exorbitant rates. They in turn washed their deities at home with the water in which the nails had been im-

mersed. Their objective: a good crop.
Priests working 50 kilometers away said that during harvest time they simply don't leave their school campus. "Some-

body might be in need of a human sacri-fice," they observed laconically. Patil was apprehended on circumstantial evidence. Gadhchiroli is a small district town and hasn't acquired a jail yet, so he spent two days to the magistrate's lock-up and was then transferred to Chandrapur jail for a month. And then, as you've already guessed, local politicians secured his release.

So Damodar died primarily for crops and cohras. His village doesn't grieve doesn't mourn his ghastly death, because getting sacrificed is part of a powerless person's life. It is fairly clear that Damodar's moth-

er was sacrificed, too, although no case was registered. Equally, it is clear that several others will be sacrificed this year. It was 3.30 A.M. when I left the tiny guest house in Armori subdivision for Damodar's village. It was just before dawn when I reached its boundaries. They call that time Amrityela - the time of the nectar, when the sun has already risen but cannot yet be seen. It is a moment of great tenderness, when the light is scattered with a bril-liance over trees and fields as if through a prism. At that moment you know what it is to be young and dead with your blood drying on an iron naîl.

The writer is a cohamnist for the Indian Express, from which this is adopted.



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"No single individual, no event, no movement captured imaginations or dominated headlines more than the clump of rock and soil and water and air that is our common home."

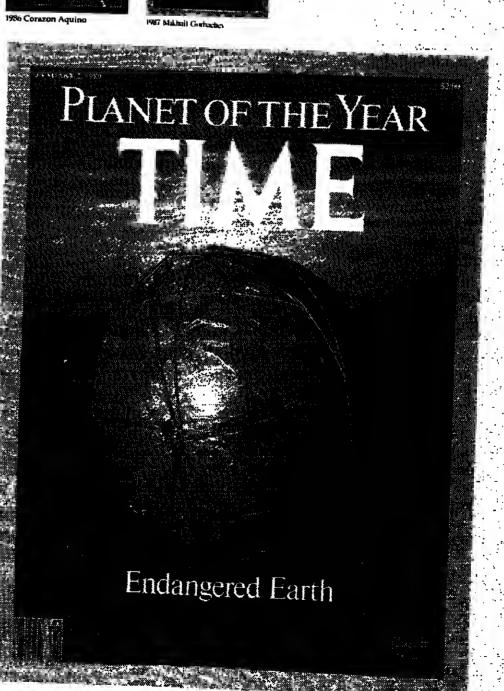
Rising birth rates. Toxic dumping. Global warming. Mass plant and animal extinctions. Until recently, they seemed a small price for progress. But in 1988, the earth spoke—like God warning Noah of the deluge—and suddenly people began to listen

Noah of the deluge—and suddenly people began to listen.

Which is why, in a rare but not unprecedented departure from its tradition of naming a Man of the Year, TIME has designated endangered earth as Planet of the Year.

What on earth are we doing? And what can be done? To help answer those questions, TIME assembled experts from around the world. Their charter? Assess the damage, examine the obstacles and fashion an agenda for environnmental action.

The poisoning of our planet: To this issue of global proportions, TIME brings a voice of global reach and influence. TIME: Where the most important ideas of our day meet the most influential minds in the world.



مكدا من القول

SCIENCE

fossil remains of some of the earliest known amphibians, ancestors

to the modern-day frog and sala-These finds, which help to ex-

plain the transition to land of back-

boned animals from their seagoing

ancestors, have been displayed at

the British Museum of Natural

History in London, where Lizzie's

petite frame will continue to be

featured through January.
"Mr. Wood has found a lot more

new fossils than virtually anyone

else in the world in recent years,"

said Dr. Robin Cocks, chief curator

of paleontology at the museum. "He has made some very important

finds and his enthusiasm and ener-

gy has done a lot to promote pale-

ontology."

Lizzie, for instance, is 40 million

years older than the previously

known ancient reptiles. The age of

the find, between 338 and 340 mil-

lion years, was determined hy sci-entists at the University of Newcas-

tle upon Tyne, using a potassium-argon radioactive dating process on

Lizzie has yet to be given a for-

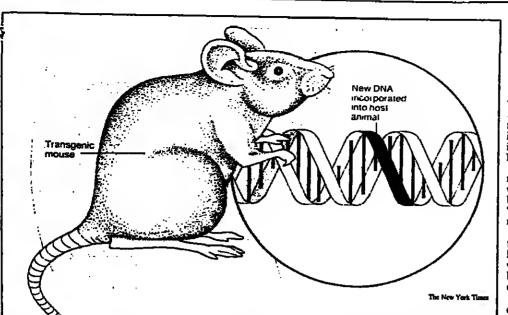
mal home or a scientific classifica-

tion, but the odds are fairly strong

49, who already has a fossil shark,

that it will be named after Wood

the surrounding rock.



Gene-Altered Animals Enter the Marketplace

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

HE mice, light brown females of a common laboratory variety, look ordinary. But they carry a trait that sets them apart from all other mice: They produce milk that contains a human

blood substance valuable in treating heart attacks. These mice are among hundreds of varieties of rodents and other animals developed in recent years that are called transgenic because they possess foreign genes, often from humans. Over several years, the transplantation of genes from one species to another has moved from a laboratory tour de force to a scientific and industrial tool with potentially vast implications.

Scientists are using transgenic animals as a ver-satile and powerful resource for a wide variety of studies. Industrialists hope to use transgenic ani-mals to produce valuable drugs and other substances. Agricultural specialists hope to produce

A wide range of transgenic animals has already been produced. By recent conservative counts, there may be more than a thousand strains of transgenic mice, more than 12 varieties of transgenic pigs, several breeds of rabbits and fish, at least two breeds of rats and at least one transgenic

cow with another still under development. Only a small proportion of attempts to transplant genes are successful, a problem that hardly slows research in mice because they breed rapidly and are inexpensive, but has hampered the produc-

tion of transgenics in larger species.

Many scientists see great promise in the research cost than by other methods.

and its applications, but the work has also generated controversy. Some environmentalists, farmers and animal rights activists object to production of transgenic animals on any of several grounds: that use of the animals could upset agricultural economics, driving small farmers out of business; that some of the animals could upset the balance of nature, and that the practice may cause suffering in animals. Some people simply oppose genetic tin-kering philosophically.

The mice that produce milk with a slightly human tinge make tissue plasminogen activator (TPA), a human substance that dissolves blood clots. Production in the milk is believed to cause the mice no harm and makes the substance easy to harvest. Produced by other methods of genetic engineering at high cost, the substance has saved the lives of many heart attack patients.

The mice that produce TPA in their milk were developed in a collaboration between scientists at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, and Integrated Genetics, a biotechnology company in Framingham, Massachusetts. Together with Tufts University's school of veterinary medicine, the company is now in the final stage of research to produce goats that can make TPA

Katherme Gordon, a leader of the research at Integrated Genetics, said the company hopes to have goats producing the substance in their milk oext year. She estimated that a herd of 100 to 200 goats could produce enough TPA every year to supply the nation's entire demand at a far lower

A Fossil Hunter and His 'Pet,' Lizzie By Warren Getler BATHGATE, Scotland — An abandoned shale quarry on the edge of town holds an irresistible attraction for Stan Wood, an insurance salesman turned fossil It was here amid the soft, sedimentary stone and the mud midvay between Glasgow and Edinburgh, that Wood discovered "Lizzie," all eight inches (20 centimeters) of her. Lizzie, uncovered last March, is the fossilized remains of a 340-mil-lion-year-old lizard-like reptile, be the earliest known ancestor of And it was here in the same dank outcrop, wedged between a sheep farmer's fields, that Wood in 1984 discovered the virtually complete

hidder, according to Wood. He has material to private collectors from sold two rare amphibian fossils in a retail shop in Edinburgh, where recent years to the National Museum of Scotland for £20,000 and £17,000 respectively, and Lizzie, he hopes, will bring in a six-figure

Wood, a former merchant seaman and insurance salesman, and his wife, Mary, sold their home in 1983 for £30,000 and invested half the proceeds in a full-time husiness Wood's Fossils. The Scottish Development Agency, taken with the idea, provided low-interest loans to

support the project.

I was so worried about selling the house," said Mary Wood, "I thought we would wind up living in

Diplodoselache woodi, a prehistoric fish, Stanichthyus, and a extinct The husiness involves finding amphibian, Doragnathus woodi, as The primeval reptile's final resting place will depend on the highest

the Wood family lives. Three years ago, Wood received an "Enterprise Award for Small Business" from Prince Charles,

Stan Wood is no scientist. But a correspondence course in earth science from Britam's Open University and his keen sense of Scotland's geology has led Wood to find fossils where professional museum staffs have not.

In 1973, at a time when Wood was growing "tired of flogging in-surance," he discovered and later sold for £1,500 about 30 rare rayfinned fossil fish, ancestors of the modern day Scottish salmon. That sale to the Royal Museum of Scot-land convinced him to leave insurrare specimens and selling them to ance and venture into professional



Stan Wood; artist's conception of Lizzie.

rollment in a "new enterprise" business course at a local university

"I can go out in the field and strive to plug certain scientific gaps, because I know what I'm lonking for," Wood says. "The problem is selling them at a price that will enable me to support my wife and daughter, and to invest in further research.

Sometimes the trail to paydirt is mply good detective work, and Wood, to be sure, is inclined to wear a long, white trench coat over his 6-foot-4 frame when meeting

During a half-time hreak in a local soccer match last winter, Wood - an avid soccer fan - had meandered over to a stone wall dividing a farmer's field.

The stone was rich in fossils and Wood was sooo off trying to find the owner of the land. He did, and the owner explained that the stone had been excavated at Bathgate. Before heading off to the quarry, Wood bought the farmer's wall all 100 yards of it - for £25, and later sold the fossils within for a

thumping £50,000. Last week, with a journalist in tow at the Bathgate quarry, Wood peeled hack a 50-pound (22-kilo) slab of shale to uncover the fossilized head, or prosoma, of what must have been a 10-foot-long scorpion. The head measured about 24 hy 18 inches, considerably larger than the higgest on record.

"Look at this!" Wood exclaimed, as he lifted the heavy slab.

scorpion-like creatures, "These creatures were clearly land-going and they surely ate small amphibi-ans and reptiles, perhaps even Lizzie, in addition to spiders and centi-pedes. They must have stung their prey, paralyzing them.

This scenario goes against the conventional wisdom that amphibians were the main terrestrial predators at the time. These gigantic invertebrates dwarfed the largest amphihians and reptiles and were king of the domestic terrain 340

All such "kill scenarios," however, occurred at a time when Scotland was not a tapestry of pastoral, green hills but rather a steamy, pri-mordial rain forest intersticed with river estuaries, according the emerging fossil record. That archa-ic Scotland found itself lying along the present day equator.

While Wood relies on the museums of the world as potential buyers and also as ultimate authorities on the classification and dating of his finds, they have relied on his nose for old bones and his knowledge of evolutionary trends to further their own understanding of the fossil record and to acquire choice

Writing in Modern Geology, a group of senior British paleontolo-gists pursuing the evolution of hackboned, land-going animals ooted: "There has been an acceleration in the rate of progress of our knowledge over the last 20 years. Not only has the pace and diversity of approach of study increased but so has the pace of colmuseums and scientific institu- fossil prospecting, armed with bot "These are parts of eurypterids," he lecting. Much of the latter is attribtions, as well as selling less exotic a geologist's pick and chisel. En- said, referring to the now-extinct utable to one man, Stanley Wood." lecting. Much of the latter is attrib-

Armenian Quake Spurs Effort For Global Seismic Networks

By Walter Sullivan New York Times Service

N the wake of the devastating L earthquake in Armenia, geologists hope to hasten the coverage of the globe with new octworks of highly sensitive seismic stations vill monitor the earth's trem ors with unprecedented accuracy.

At least seven major national and international networks, comprising scores of stations that in-corporate digital recording methods, are under construction. Scientists involved with the new

networks said they would not only provide more accurate and timely warnings of future carthquakes but also help reveal the nature of the Earth's interior and the forces that keep its continents in motion.

Planning of the networks has been under way for years, and some are already near completion, but shortages of federal money have forced a radical curtailment of some of the most claborate and potentially valuable ones, scientists say. Now, the researchers hope the horrifying events in Armenia will prompt more generous support.

"The time has come to view natural hazards as a world problem, but one that scientific and technological advances now provide a unique opportunity to address, Dr. Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, wrote before the earthquake in his foreword to a report on the academy's proposal for an International Decade for Natural Hazard Reduction, to begin in 1990.

The new networks, some planned and some already beginning operation, include these: • A 150-station National Seismic Network to be placed on

Geological Survey. The Global Seismograph Net-

Geoscope, a French octwork nuclear explosions and has about

Scientists involved with he new networks said they would provide more accurate and timely warnings of

based in Paris but with instruments in many parts of the world including the United States.

future earthquakes.

• Poscidon, a planned Japanese network covering the western Pacific and the eastern Soviet Union.

NARS, a chain of Dutch stations from Scandinavia to Spain. · A chain of stations across Ita-

• A network of five stations in China set up by the U.S. Geological

There are also several networks created earlier for specific goals, such as the World-Wide Standard Seismic Network, whose antiquated instruments were put into place 23 years ago by the U.S. Geological Survey. One of its tasks was to

ment's effort to monitor underground explosions, the Defense work being financed by the Incor- Department installed the Global porated Research Institutions for Test Seismic Network in the South-Seismology, or IRIS, a consortium ern Hemisphere. Another chain, of 57 American universities and the Global Digital Seismograph

> 30 stations. To coordinate observations by this multitude of national and international networks, the Federation of Broad Band Digital Networks was formed last year at a

meeting in West Germany. Ten countries have joined, in cluding the United States, China and the Soviet Union. Stations al-ready installed have enabled seismologists as far away as the United States to deduce far more about what happened in the Armenian earthquake on Dec. 7 than would have been possible until recently, even by nearby stations. For example a recording made

by Harvard's newly equipped IRIS station, near the village of Harvard, Massachusetts, was transmitted digitally to observatories else-

This enabled seismologists at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Observatory to deduce that the quake originated barely four miles beneath the surface and almost directly under the stricken

Using the Harvard data, the scientists found that in Armenia there were shocks 10 seconds and one minute after the main temblor. While the magnitude of the aftershocks was small, compared to 6.9 for the main event, they may have amplified the shaking by the first quake and brought down buildings already weakened.



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IN BRIEF

AIDS Drug Discouraged

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Aerosol pentamidine, an experimental drug widely used by AIDS patients try-ing to prevent deadly pneumonia attacks, should not be used to treat patients already suffering from pneumonia, the drug's developers say.

In a recent editorial in Annals of Internal Medicine,

Dr. Donald Armstrong and Edward Bernard of New York's Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center stress the difference between taking aerosol pentamidine to ward off pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) and using the drug to treat it.

Although acrosol pentamidine has not received U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval, Dr. Armstrong said thousands of Americans infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes ac-quired immune deficiency syndrome, are using the drug to protect themselves.

Magnetic Theory Explored

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) - Scientists have come up with an explanation for the mysterious wanderings

of Earth's magnetic north pole.

The answer may lie hundreds of miles below the surface in what researchers believe may be the world's most chemically active region, said Raymond Jeanloz, professor of geophysics at the University of California

The experiments suggest the lowest level of the Earth's rocky mantle reacts with the hot liquid iron core below it, in the process imbedding "blobs" of iron-rich alloy in the mantle. Such metal-laden mate-

rial would deflect the magnetic field lines generated in Earth's core, causing them to converge in some regions and diverge in others, the researchers theorize.

Arthritis Drug Approved

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved misoprostol, a prescrip-tion drug intended to help arthritis sufferers avoid getting potentially life-threatening ulcers from their

"We think it is a very important drug," said Peter Mathon, a spokesman for the Arthritis Foundation, after the announcement on Tuesday. The FDA said there are an estimated 200,000 cases of gastrointestinal bleeding each year in the United States due to the 68 million prescriptions of non-

sterodial, anti-inflammatory drugs used for arthritis. Seeing-Eye Feet Created

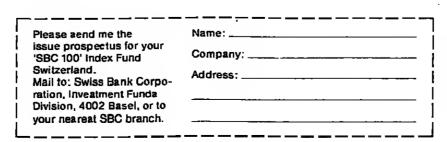
LONDON (AP) — British scientists are developing Braille through-the-feet to help blind people avoid hazards like lampposts, road signs and litter bins and to show them where to cross roads and to Ind plat-

form edges at train stations.

The blind will "read" the warnings by treading on specially laid blister-type surfaces, said the Transport and Road Research Laboratory in Crowthorne,

England.

The laboratory is investigating a number of different patterns that can be distinguished without causing confusion or inconvenience to normally sighted people, such as those with walking difficulties or wheelship upper. The results should be available in Avenut chair users. The results should be available in August.



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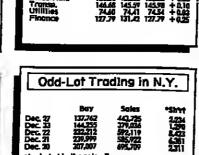
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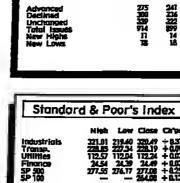
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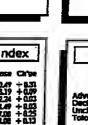


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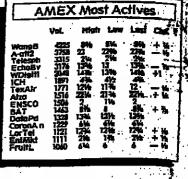
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere

Chemicals Pull NYSE Higher

United Press Inte

NEW YORK - Prices rose modestly Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange despite singgish trading as sharp gains in the chemical sector led the overall market higher. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.75 to close at 2,166.49. The Dow had fallen 6.25 on

Tuesday. Advances led declines by about a 4-3 ratio. Volume totaled 110.63 million shares, up from 87.49 million traded Tuesday.

Broader market measures also rose. The NYSE composite index climbed 0.23 to 155.81. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index advanced 0.25 to close at 277.08. The price of an average

share added 5 cents.

We saw an improvement in prices on light volume," said Trude Latimer, a market analyst with Josephthal & Co.

While "there was nothing coming in" to spur the market overall," she said the market found leadership in the chemical sector after Quantum Chemical's board approved a recapitalization plan providing for a \$50-a-share special dividend. Quantum soared 18% to 107% on the

Analysts expected sluggish trading to be the rule for the rest of week, with prices showing little movement either way.

"Most people have wrapped the year up," said Ron Doran, head of institutional trading at First Albany Corp. in Albany, New York. Mr. Doran said renewed concerns over higher 24 to 664.

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interest rates and whether the Federal Reserve Board would raise its benchmark discount rate, the interest it charges on loans to banking institutions, were keeping a lid on trading.

Amid renewed concerns over interest rates and a lack of profound economic news, Mr. Doran said trading activity Wednesday was focused on blue chips and "value-oriented" stocks, such as those involved with significant dividend payments.

Takeover-related issues, which have fueled trading most of the year, also were targeted, he

Mr. Doran said stock prices could rise enough later in the week to allow the market to continue its year-end rally, which began in November

SCEcorp was the most active issue, up % to Nevistar International followed, up 1/2 to 51/4. Quantum Chemical was third.

AT&T rose 1/2 to 29. IBM fell 1/2 to 1221/2. AT&T rose % to 29. IBM fell % to 122½.

Among other blue chips, USX rose % to 29%,
Merck rose % to 56%, American Express rose %
to 26%, General Motors fell % to 85% and
General Electric ended unchanged at 44%.

Among chemical stocks, Georgia Gulf rose
4% to 75%, Vista Chemical rose 2% to 49, Dow
Chemical rose 2 to 86 and Aristech Chemical
rose 14 to 28%.

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American Brands, which had jumped a total of 11% in the previous two sessions on rumors that Unilever may acquire it for \$90 a share, fell

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

GenCorp & Associates: A Concept in Production

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

New York Times Service EW YORK — GenCorp Automotive needs 400 production workers for a new \$65 million plant that makes reinforced plastics at Shelbyville, Indiana. It insists on skille, trainable, ambitious production workers for an innova-tive rogram that eliminates layers of middle managers.

Gry J. Goberville, vice president for human resources, de-scribs it this way: "We need a flexible work force willing to

adjut to a different way of running our business. Our business mus compete globally, and to be cost effective we have to do thirts as well as or better than

our ompetitors."

(en Corp Automotive, a subdiary of GenCorp Inc., opates 11 plants, and it decid that, for the latest one, it wold develop a form of particative management and 'serce" its new production

We are not just hiring people. We are recruiting them for their special skills.'

weders differently. We are not just hiring people," Mr. Goberville said. "We are reuiting them for their special skills. We cut layers of managers. It middle managers are gone. What we found in our initial degn is that we can reduce by one-third the number of professials and managers by having a multiple-function work force.

We wanted the shortest distance between two points ween employees doing the work and the plant manager."

he result has been three levels — about 25 teams of 12 to 15 prduction workers, who report to team leaders, who report dictly to the plant manager. The leaders are "not just work dictors but are involved in the production process," Mr. Gober-

b ar the company has hired 20 people — 12 maintenance tequicians, who already have been sent to West Germany for traing on equipment to be used in the plant, and eight team leads. Another group of 20 will begin work in January.

If workers are called "associates" and will participate in

prits made by productivity improvements. A small support grip of "staff associates," which includes quality assurance, have resources, materials, computer systems and engineering, wik directly with the teams.

NLIKE the customary payment approach by most manufacturers, everyone receives a salary, competitive with levels in the Indianapolis area. That means there are no jurly paid blue-collar production workers. All workers will be ven training, including opportunities to attend community chnical schools, the General Motors Institute or Purdue Uniersity for certificates or bachelor of science degrees.

Most workers will be cross-trained so that they can fill other bbs in case of emergencies, changing needs or personal prefernces. For example, a press operator would be equipped to do naintenance on the press, handle subassemblies, do quality inspection, and possibly even train new employees.

This type of lean, flexible, team-oriented production organization is a precursor of the industrial future, Mr. Goberville halierer. If the approach works as well as expected it will be

believes. If the approach works as well as expected it will be applied to other company operations. The company, which is spending more than \$4 million for the

recruiting and training, hired an independent concern, Develop-ment Dimensions Inc. of Pittsburgh, to design an assessment program and train company recruiters as well as some recruiters for the state of Indiana. The state is providing money for training

as well as initially screening some 20,000 workers.

Regular production will not start until spring, so GenCorp
Automotive is still seeking 400 or so "associates" who will fit into the program. It concedes that not everyone likes the approach. "About 5 percent of the ones we interview don't like the idea of this type of working environment," Mr. Goberville said.

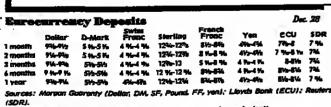
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U.S. Steel Industry's Turnaround to Be Tested

By Julia Flynn Siler

New York Times Service

GARY, Indiana — Along the shores of Lake Michigan, four sprawling mills produce nearly a quarter of the raw steel made in the United States — in a fraction of the time and with far fewer people than it took at turn of the decade.

Helped by huge investments in new technology, the lower dollar and import restraints, these "integrated" operations, which transform iron ore, limestone and coal into steel, are now among the most productive steel mills in the world.

Considering that just a few years ago the steel industry was vilified as an example of everything wrong with American manufacturers, the turnaround has been remarkable.

Still, it remains to be seen whether the vastly im-Still, it remains to be seen whether the vastly improved fortunes of these mills and their owners — USX Corp., LTV Corp., Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Inland Steel Co. — are an example of a bona fide industrial revival or of just ephemeral prosperity. The first tests will come during 1989.

Contracts between the United Steelworkers union and several of the large steel companies are up for renegotiation in July, and with the industry now solidly profitable, at least some local union officials are already saving they want to be rewarded for the nay

already saying they want to be rewarded for the pay concessions they made earlier in the decade. It is far too early to tell whether a strike will occur.

But, at the very least, a wage dispute could have labor-management relations and undercut the progress the industry has made in enlisting the union's help in increasing productivity.

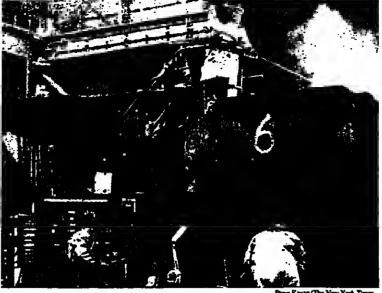
Another critical point comes in September, when government agreements negotiated in the early 1980s, limiting steel exports to the United States, are due to

Although President-elect George Bush vowed during the election campaign to renew the accords, an ernational agreement to limit subsidies or louder protests by major domestic steel users could under-Then there are other uncertainties:

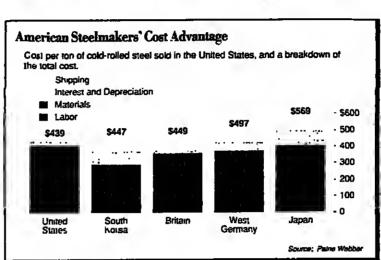
Will the dollar rebound against other currencies, reducing if not eliminating the cost advantage the Indiana mills now have?

Will another deep recession hit, plunging the finan-cially shaky industry back into the red? Will a decision to cut research and development and rely on the

See STEEL, Page 11



Inland Steel's No. 2 continuous caster. It saves energy and improves quality.



Perelman Leads **Group Buying** 5 Texas Thrifts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — A group led by Ronald O. Perelman, chairman of Revion Inc., will invest \$315 million to acquire five insolvent savings and loan institutions in Texas with combined assets of S12.2 billion, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said Wednesday.

The board said its Federal Sav-ings & Loan Insurance Corp. would provide \$5.1 billion over 10 years to assist the transaction. Most of the \$315 million is to be provided by MacAndrews & Forbes Holding Inc., a New Yorkbased investment company headed by Mr. Perelman, who is known for several major U.S. acquisitions and

takeover attempts. The five thrifts, which have 132 offices, previously had been placed in receivership by the bank board. They will reopen as First Texas

The new institution will be managed by Gerald J. Ford, chairman of Ford Bank Group of Dallas. Mr. Ford also is president of United New Mexico Financial Corp., which controls 23 banks with assets of \$2 billion.

M. Danny Wall, chairman of the bank board, said the \$315 million investment is the largest capital infusion by any buyer under the agency's Southwest Plan, which seeks to bail out insolvent thrifts in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

FSLIC is issuing a 10-year, \$866 million note to bring the institutions' regulatory capital to zero. For 10 years, it will cover losses

on the book value of loans that eventually are sold and will make up any loss of interest income on loans. Two of the thrifts, Gibraltar Savings Association of Houston, with assets of \$6.1 billion, and First Texas Savings Association of Dallas. with assets of \$3.5 billion, are among the largest thrifts in Texas. The others are Homes Savings &

Loan of Houston, with assets of \$568.3 million; Killeen Savings & Loan of Killeen, with assets of \$256.6 million; and Montfort Fed-eral Savings & Loan Association of Dallas, with assets of \$1.8 million. Montfort is the former Vernon Savings & Loan Association of Dallas, which was one of the most notorious risk-taking thrifts that the bank board has dealt with. When it was taken over by the agency earlier this year, bank board officials found that 96 percent of its

forming Later, the agency sued Vernon's chief, Don R. Dixon. Mr. Wall said in a statement that the Southwest Plan, which began in May, had attracted more than \$800 million in capital to Texas thrifts this year.

oans were delinquent or nonper-

"This demonstrates that there is a viable interest in Texas thrifts, and investors are confident enough in the future of the thrift industry that they are willing to invest hun-dreds of millions of dollars in Texas thrifts," he said.

The deal announced Wednesday is one of a number of transactions that the bank board is seeking to complete before the start of 1989, when the tax benefits of its aid will be cut in half.

Since August, the agency has been seeking to find buyers for more than 500 insolvent institutions. Their total losses are estimated to range from \$50 billion to \$100 billion.

The bidding for First Texas and Gibraltar had been intense. Among other interested parties was Ford Motor Co., through its First Na-tionwide Bank subsidiary. But bank board officials said the offer by Mr. Perelman's group was less costly to the government.

One of the main problems for a public company like Ford in such a transaction was that the bank board insists on issuing a large

See THRIFTS, Page 11

U.S. Firms Plan 5.9% Outlay Rise

WASHINGTON — New investment by U.S. businesses in plant and equipment is expected to rise a healthy 5.9 percent in 1989, the Commerce Department said on Wednesday

Wednesday.
The inflation-adjusted advance to \$455.96 billion would come after an estimated 10.8 percent rise in capital spending in 1988, according to a revised forecast. The department said in September that it expected an 11.6 percent increase in Capital spending is a significant

indicator of business confidence about the future of the economy, since investment plans generally are tailored to expectations about future sales.

Stock market analysts said they did not expect the forecast to have growth of Asia's newly industrialmuch of an impact on trading. However, Ned Collins, executive trader at Daiwa Securities America Inc., said it "certainly is a positive, not a negative" market factor. He said the estimate indicated

that the U.S. economy might not be overheating as some had feared and interest rates might not rise sharply in the long term. The latest estimate of investment plans was based on a survey done

during October and November. The department had estimated a year ago that 1988 spending would rise 7.3 percent but raised that to 8 percent in April, to 11.9 percent in June and then revised it down to 11.6 percent in September.

The department said the projected 10.8 percent 1983 rise in inflation-adjusted capital spending would be the largest since 1984, when investment rose 16.6 percent. So far this year, business investment spending and export sales have contributed about half of total U.S. economic growth.

While economists are predicting that the pace of economic activity will slow next year, they are still looking for improving exports and an accompanying investment boom to supply much of the mo-mentum to keep the expansion

The largest increases in spending for equipment were planned by air and rail transportation companies, followed by increases for chemical and gas producers. Mines, utilities and other transportation concerns

plan to spend less on plant and equipment in 1989 than in 1988. Manufacturing industries plan to spend \$171.67 billion in 1989, 4.3 percent more than in 1988, with the bulk of that coming from factories that produce expensive, long-lasting goods such as metals-

However, aircraft and electrical machinery makers plan to reduce capital spending next year.

Weekly net asset Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on 26-12-1988 U.S. 5232-32 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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2 Top U.S. Officials Seek to Relax Antitrust Laws

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Pau Service
WASHINGTON — Two members of the Reagan cabinet have launched a drive for a fundamental relaxation of antitrust laws that would allow rival U.S. companies to run joint production lines and thus compete better against foreign companies.

"The time has come for us to realistically look at the antitrust laws and try to mold them to our favor and not to the interests of foreigners" who have "no such restrictions," said Commerce Secretary C. William Verity Jr.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ASEAN is expected to slow next year and in 1990 but will continue

at a healthy level, a United Nations agency said Wednesday.

Shah A.M.S. Kibria, executive secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and

the Pacific, said most of the nations

would maintain "vigorous expan-

percent this year, up from 7.1 per-cent in 1987, far outpaced the esti-mated 1988 growth of 3.8 percent for the world economy," he said.

"Their robust average gains of 8

sion" in 1989.

UN Predicts Further Growth

For Asia but at Slower Pace

BANGKOK — Economic the newly industrialized countries was based on continued apprecia-

ized countries and members of tion of their currencies and an ex-

in articles Tuesday on the editorial page of The Wall Street Journal. Aides said the plan had sprung from conversations between two over the past few months and would be pushed in the incoming Bush administration by Mr. Thornburgh, who will remain as attorney gen-

Assistant Attorney General Charles F. Rule said the next step would be to get business and congressional opinion of the proposal before drafting legislation. The proposal is aimed at helping U.S. com-

panies against Japanese and European compet-itors who benefit from looser antitrust regula-He and Attorney General Richard L. Thorn-burgh floated the idea of revising antitrust laws support. Supporters of the plan say it would

enhance American competitiveness without en-gaging in the kind of government-directed, gov-ernment-subsidized "industrial policy" that is abhorrent to Republican economic policy. This would be the third major relaxation of

U.S. antitrust laws in the past six years in an effort to improve competitiveness. Earlier moves, in 1982 and 1984, allowed competing companies to form joint export trad-

ing units to better sell overseas and to engage in joint research and development ventures. A second wave of regulations, proposed by Malcolm Baldrige when he was secretary of commerce made it easier for competing U.S. com-

See COMPETE, Page 13

Chinese Firm Scores First in South Korea

SEOUL —A Chinese electronics company has agreed to form a joint venture in the southern city of Kumi to produce color television tubes, the first known investment by a Communist country in

Officials at Orion Electric Co., a sister company of Daewoo Group, said they had agreed this month with Zhejiang Province Electric Co. to set up the plant by the end of May. The plant will be capable of producing 1.2 million television tubes a year. All will be exported to China.

South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with any Communist country but trade is expanding quickly as a result of economic reforms in the

Communist world and South Korea's search for

Total trade between China and South Korea is forecast by Seoul analysts to exceed \$2.5 billion this year compared with \$1.8 billion in 1987. The company official said the two sides agreed that Daewoo would put up 70 percent of the total

capital of \$20 million and the Chinese partner the

remaining 30 percent. A South Korean business analyst said invest-ment by China in South Korea could demonstrate Beijing's political commitment to long-term ties with Scoul and encourage South Korean firms to put more money into China.



South Korea.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MANILA. PHILIPPINES

The ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, an international finance institution based in Manila, Philippines is seeking experienced professionals for the following

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COUNSEL - The Counsel is responsible for advice on legal matters relating to the organization, administration, lending, equity investments and fund raising operations of the Bank. Applicants should possess superior academic qualifications from an internationally recognized law school.

If you would like more information concerning employment opportunities with ths Bank, plsase ssnd a brief resume of your background and qualifications in English to: REF. NO. 8815 HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION, ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, P.O. BOX 789, MANILA.

Enquiries may be sent by Telsx (Nos. 63587 ADE PN, 40571 ADE PM, 23103 ADE PH) or by Facsimile (No. 632) 741-7961, or by phoning International Telephone No. (632) 711-3851.

Taiwan 7.2 against 7, and Hong Kong 6 percent against 7.5. Members of the Association of South East Asian Nations, are Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Brunci and the Philippines.

The agency said in a report that Thailand's GDP is expected to four newly industrialized countries grow by about 8 percent in 1989 - South Korea, Taiwan, Hong against 10.5 percent this year; the Philippines 6.8 percent against 6.4 Kong and Singapore — would have an average 7.9 percent growth in gross domestic product in 1989. percent; Malaysia 6.5 percent against 7.4; and Indonesia 4 per-cent against 3.8. (Reuters, AFP) down from about 9.2 percent this year and 11.3 percent in 1987.

The report said the forecast for

pected slowdown in growth of Ja-

pan and the United States, both of

which would lead to lower exports.

of the nation's goods and services

excluding income from abroad, is

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against 11.0 percent this year; Sin-

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South Korea's GDP, the output

VESPER

Société d'Investissemen à Capital Variable AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES CONVOCATION

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister a l'Assemblée Genérale Ordinaire de "VESPER". Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg. le Vendredi 20 janvier 1989 à 11 heures

et qui aura l'ordre du jour suivant: Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 octobre 1988.

(2) Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Commissaire pour l'exercice clos au 31 octobre 1988.

131 Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtes au 31 octobre

14) Affectation du bénéfice de la Societé.

15t Donner quitus aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire pout l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'au 31 netobre 1988 (6) Renouveler le mandat des Administrateurs et du Commissaire pour un terme d'un an devant expirer a la prochaine Assemblee Genérale Ordinaire des Actionnaires

Les actionnaires nominatifs inscrits au registre des actionnaires à la date de l'assemblée seront autorisés à voter ou à donnet procuration en vue du

Les procurations doivent parvenir au siège social au moins 24 heures avant la réunion.

La présente convocation et une formule de procuration ont été envoyées tous les actionnaires inscrits au 3 janvier 1989 Des formules de procuration sont disponibles sut demande au siège

assemblee, les propriétaires d'actions au ponteur doivent avoir depose leurs titres cinq jours francs avant l'Assemblée soit au siège social de la

Pour avoir le droit d'assister ou de se faire représenter à cette

Société, soit aux guichets d'un établissement hancaire.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration. J. Pierson Directeur Général



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US. Futures Via The Associated Press

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NYSE Highs-Lows

AMEX Highs-Lows

Prime Says It Will Cut A Further 1,200 Jobs Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Prime Computer Inc. said Wednesday that it would lay off 1,200 employees over the next six months, part of its realignment after the acquisition last year of Computer Computer Computer States of Computer States tervision Corp.

The layoffs come in addition to the 700 job cuts announced two months after Prime com-pleted its \$435 million takeover of Computervi-

sion in February. The latest layoffs combined with a restructuring of its operations "are expected to result in savings of approximately \$50 million in 1989," said Anthony L. Craig, Prime's president and

chief executive officer. Separately, Prime said it would take a nonrecurring, pretax charge of \$40 million to \$45 million in the fourth quarter of 1988 for expenses related to MAI Basic Four Inc.'s pend-

penses related to MAI Basic Four Inc.'s pending \$20 million tender offer.

Prime said the charge was related to organizational realignment and accompanying work force reductions and other expenses related to MAI's unsolicited offer, which Prime's board has rejected as inadequate.

Joe Gavaghan, a Prime spokesman, said the 1,200 layoffs would begin Jan. 3 and continue over the first two quarters of 1989.

"Generally they are soing to be accessed."

"Generally, they are going to be across all organizations," he said, with the largest impact on home office marketing and support and the fewest reductions in Prime's direct sales force.

About 5,000 of Prime's current work force of about 12,400 are employed in Massachusetts at Prime operations in Natick, Bedford and Framingham. Prime also has oversees operations in Britain, Australia, France, Germany and Italy.
(AP, Remers)

Emirates' Output Likely To Exceed OPEC Quota

NICOSIA — The United Arab Emirates is expected to produce 1.4 million barrels of oil a day next month, far above a new OPEC quota that takes effect Jan. 1, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Wednesday.

The respected Cyprus-based oil industry weekly journal said that if left unchecked, violation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' agreement could create a "volatile situation" within the 13-member cartel.

The newsletter said that "judging from the evidence of nominations so far accepted and reliable assessments." Abu Dhabi, the main producer among the seven emirates comprising the federation, would produce about 1 million barrels a day in January.

barrels a day in January.

If Dubai, the other key producer in the group, continued producing "at its customary maximum rate" of 400,000 barrels a day, the emirates' total output would be 1.4 million barrels a day, the newsletter said.

That projected output for January is more than 400,000 barrels a day above the emirates' ceiling of 988,000 barrels under the new OPEC quota agreement, which will run for the first six months of 1989. OPEC's ministerial conference agreed last month on an overall production ceiling of 18.5 million barrels a day. That was 2 million barrels a day more than the current production agree-

ment that expires Dec. 31.

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The Associated Press

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Dividends

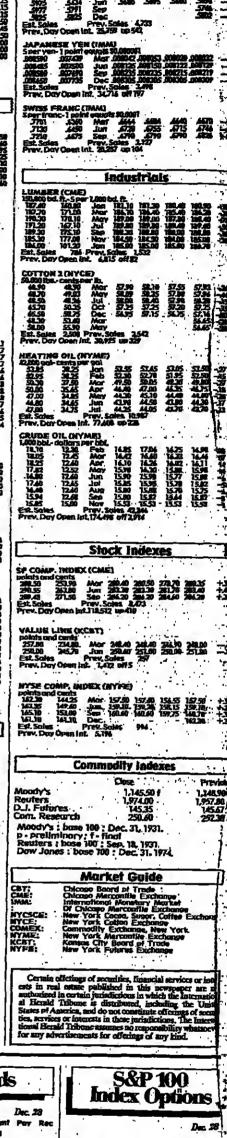
Source: UPI. To Our Readers Deutsche mark futures option prices were not available for this edition because of transmission de-

Hong Kong Unit Takes Stakes in French Chains

Agence France-Presse PARIS — Industrial Equity (Pacific) Ltd., 2 Hong Kong-based company, has acquired minority holdings in two leading French department store chains for undischard amounts excellent conditions of the store of the sto

partment store chains for undisclosed amounts, stockbrokers said Wednesday.

Industrial Equity has bought 5.01 percent in Galerie Lafayette and 5.00 percent in Bazar de L'Hôtel de Ville, or BHV, the stockbrokers association said. Industrial Equity, controlled by Dutch funds, had recently taken a similar stake in another department store chain, Nouvelles Galeries Réunics.



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Iraq Orders French Steel

PARIS — Groupe Usinor-Sacilor, the French state-controlled steel producer, said Wednesday that it had won a contract worth \$130 million to supply steel tubes for a projected Iraqi oil pipeline linking Baghdad with the Rirkilk area. A spokeswoman said a Usinor subsidiary had won the contract to deliver 140,000 metris tons of steel tubes.

tons of steel tubes.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Quantum Leaps on Dividend Plan

NEW YORK - Quantum Chemical Corp. stock soared Wednesday after the company de-clared a \$50-a-share special divi-dend as part of a recapitalization plan that includes the sale of its oleochemicals unit.

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Stack Indexes

Quantum, which early this year changed its name from National Distillers & Chemical Corp. and has 22.8 million shares outstand-ing said it would fund the \$1.14 billion special distribution with \$1.15 billion in bridge loans.

The loans, extended by affiliates of Dillon, Read & Co. and First Boston Corp., are to be repaid through sale of debt securities and bank loans totaling nearly \$900 million, internally generated cash and proceeds of the sale of the oleochemicals unit, which has a book value of \$287 million, Quantam said.

Additionally, the company said

would borrow \$100 million to pur-chase Quantum shares. The announcement sent Quantum's shares skyrocketing. On the New York Stock Exchange, Quan-tum stock rose \$18.75 to \$107.25 a

share in heavy trading, Other chemical stocks also rose. Just the thought "that other compa-nies could make the same move to enhance shareholder value" caused chemical shares to rise, said a trader.

Dow Chemical Co. shares rose \$2 to \$86.50, Vista Chemical Co. was up \$2.375 to \$49, Aristech Chemical Corp. gained \$1.25 to \$28.25, and Georgia Gulf Corp. shares were \$4.25 higher at \$75.625.

Manuel Pyles, chemical analyst with A.G. Edwards & Co., said Vista and Georgia Gulf could af-ford to do similar recapitalizations. John Hoyt Stookey, Quantam's chairman, said the recapitalization

was "designed to unlock value for our shareholders" while allowing its employee stock ownership plan the company to continue a \$1.3 billion capital expenditure plan.

> Quantam said it had decided to sell its oleochemicals business be-cause Wall Street failed to recognize its value and because it was unrelaied to the company's core petro-chemicals units. Oleochemicals, made from animal and vegetable fats, are used principally in cosmer-

The company expects to report 1988 earnings of about \$15.30 a share, Mr. Stookey said. If the recapitalization plan had been com-pleted in 1987, pro forma 1988 earnings would have been about \$12 a share, he added.

The company sold its wine and spirits business —including hrands such as Gilbey's gin and Almaden wines — to American Brands Inc. in April 1987. (Reuers, AP, UPI)

Jaguar Says Production Exceeded 50,000 in 1988

LONDON — Jaguar PLC said on Thursday that it had produced a record number of cars in 1988 despite weakness in the important U.S. market after the October 1987 stock market crash.

Jaguar said it had made 51,939 sports and sedans, eight percent more than in 1987. The year marked the first time that output had exceeded 50,000 cars. The record production we achieved this year was driven by outstanding sales figures in the U.K., European and overseas mar-

kets," said Mike Beasley, assistant managing director.

"This more than compensated for the softening in the market for imported cars in North America. Overall demand for our cars continued strong and we expect another record year in 1989."

Sales were boosted by the popular XI6 sedan, be said. The 1988 output included 39,282 XI6 models, 10,356 XIS models, 2,147 V12

models and 154 Daimler limousines. Jaguar said that it was targeting Asian markets to counter the weakness in the United States and that sales in Japan had risen. Despite record 1988 production, Jaguar has warned its 12,000 workers that it plans to cut 1,200 jobs over three years to streamline

THRIFTS: Perelman Group Sets Takeover of 5 S&Ls

(Continued from first finance page) FSLIC promissory note as part of

the assistance package. Publicly traded companies tend to shy away from such assistance because the accounting profession has not concluded that FSLIC notes carry the full hacking of the government. FSLIC is technically

insolvent, with obligations exceeding its assets. The rush to complete deals before 1989 is raising some questions among members of Congress and industry experts. Many of the bank board transactions have been crincized as essentially government giveaways, with huge amounts of assistance going out and little new

capital coming in from the private

tutions, leaving the government at

Moreover, many of the deals permit the acquiring institutions to use the net operating losses of the ail-ing savings and loan associations they buy, essentially reducing their future tax hurdens. Some have argued that this in

effect is an indirect taxpayer bailout, that the magnitude of lost tax revenues is huge but unknown. No taxpayer money was in-volved in the transaction with Mr.

Perelman's group. FSLIC will share in any gains on the sale of covered assets, It would get 90 percent of the gains on the first \$200 million of assets.

The agency's portion would de-Analysts have said that inves-tors, with little or no capital at each additional \$50 million of stake, are more inclined to take gains, down to a floor of 80 per-

Then events began working in its

favor. A six-month work stoppage

at USX helped lower industry in

ventories. The dollar began to fall.

undercutting foreign steelmakers

competitive position in the United

States and enabling U.S. compa-

nies to modestly increase exports.

product mix of the four Indiana

mills. They mainly make flat-rolled

steel for the automakers, the steel

industry's largest customer. The market for this product, which re-

quires exacting metallurgical stan-

dards, strict quality control and

heavy capital investments, was rel-

atively insulated from competition

from the mini-mills, and demand

Still, these mills had to improve

product quality and marketing.
"It was obvious to us that if the

domestic steel industry did not re-

spond to our needs, then we would

have to shift our supply base more

to foreign competitors," said R.I.

Krygier, manager of stamping op-

About 80 percent of the finished

steel produced by the Indiana mills

is now made with continuous cast-

ers, up from 24 percent six years

But the industry did respond.

erations at Ford Motor Co.

was steady.

Another advantage was the

chances with newly acquired insti- cent. FSLIC also receives 33 percent of the tax benefits arising from the deal and warrants to huy 20 percent of the buyer's stock. (Reuters, NYT)

> ■ American Savings Terms Robert M. Bass Group Inc. is investing \$350 million to huy American Savings of Stockton, California, and will add at least \$150 million more within three years, Reuters reported.

The \$350 million cash injection is less than the \$550 million envisaged when the deal was announced in September. FSLIC will provide \$1.7 billion for the bailout of the second largest U.S. thrift. Bass will not set up a merchant banking subsidiary, as originally planned, but American will be allowed to make equity investments, the FHLBB said, citing industry and congresmanaged to spread out mainte-nance costs for its widebodied air-

JAKARTA — The pretax profit CTaft of Garuda Indonesia, the govern-Mr. Suparno said Garuda could ment-owned airline, soared to \$74 get export credit facilities with inmillion in 1988 from just \$175,000 in 1987, press reports said Wednes-

We are seeing very impressive growth in our domestic and inter-national services," the Jakarta Post quoted Muhamad Suparno, the 747s, would begin a campaign to boost its image and increase effi-ciency next month. company's president, as saying.
"Our revenues from the domestic service expanded over 20 percent

Garuda Indonesia Reports

Big Rise in Pretax Profit

BRUSSELS — Fabrique Na-tionale Herstal SA said Wednesday that it had set a price of 500 Belgian

francs (\$13.40) for new, privileged

shares to be issued under a major recapitalization plan.

The price compares with the 670 franc level at which existing, ordi-

nary shares closed Tuesday on the

Brussels Bourse. FN shares, which

have fluctuated since the recapital-

ization was announced last month.

and our international service by

Garuda had five consecutive

years of losses ending in 1986. It

had predicted losses for 1987 also,

because of the expense of servicing its debt, but instead turned around

The airline said it would have

operating profit for 1988 of \$140

After deducting about \$66 mil-

lion in financing costs and interest

payments the company will have a pretax profit of \$74 million, Mr.

He added that, in addition to

million on revenue of S1 billion.

over 30 percent.

to a small profit.

Suparno said

Belgium's FN Sets New Shares at 500 Francs

rose 6 on Wednesday after the an-nouncement and closed at 676.

FN, which produces light arms

terest rates lower than ordinary bank loans. Banks currently charge about 20 percent on loans. He said the company, with a fleet of 73 aircraft including six Boeing

nounced at the end of last month Société Générale itself is injecting the remaining 5.1 billion francs. FN is being restructured in parallel with another Société Générale

and aviation engines, plans to issue capital totaling around 1.5 billion ranes to stockholders apart from its parent company. Societé Genér-ale de Belgique SA. Stockholders will meet on Friday subsidiary, the chemicals group Gechem SA. Société Générale, at the center of a lengthy takeover hattle that was to vote on the plan.

The 1.5 billion franc capital inresolved earlier this year, said in November that the two subsidiaries crease for shareholders other than bad been a drag on the group's profitability. Generale said both Société Générale forms part of a 6.6 billion franc rescue package an-

would have run out of their own resources by the end of the month without the new capital. The share issue price is toward the top of the range, from 300 to

600 francs, that the company had announced earlier.

FN has increased the amount of capital it is issuing from 500 million to 1 billion francs after encountering what it said was greater than

Gechem has doubled to 2 hillion francs the capital it was reserving for shareholders apart from Societe Générale after a number of stockholders threatened to block the recapitalization plan. Gechem shares soared 36 francs, or 5.5 percent, to close Wednesday at 692.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

DEAN

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF THEATER, FILM AND TELEVISION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

UCLA invites applications and nominations for the position of DEAN of the proposed new School of Theater, Film and Television. The Dean has responsibility of the academic and administrative operation of the School, which will contain the Department of Theater, and the Department of Film and Television. There are presently 54 faculty positions (full and part-time inclusive), and approximately 800 undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in B.A., M.A., M.F.A., and Ph. D. programs. As a vital professional school located in the arts and entertainment center of the nation, the proposed School of Theater, Film and Television has the full support of the UCLA Administration in its efforts to develop preeminent programs.

Acting under outhority delegated by the Chancellor, the Dean participates in campus-wide planning and is responsible for the supervision of the School's budget, the allocation of resources, the review of faculty, the development and administration of academic and research programs, and the direction of the School's professional relations and fundraising activities, Salary will be commensurate with background and experience.

To be ensured consideration, nominations and letters of application should be sent by February 15, 1989 to:

TFT Dean Search Committee, c/o Rene Dennis, Office of the Chancellor, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024.

UCLA is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer, and specifically encourages applications for roomen and minorities.

increased revenue, Garuda benefitsional opposition for the change. ed from government aide and had

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Ibadan, Nigeria

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL — MANAGEMENT

IITA invites applications for the senior position of Deputy Director General — Management.

IITA is an international agricultural research Institute in a world-wide consortium of 13 centers co-sponsored by the World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Development Program. The Institute has sub-stations and outreach programs in many countries of sub-Saharan Africa. IITA scientists from 45 nations work in partnership with national agricultural agencies to raise the productivity and income of small-scale African farmers, and thereby to increase food production in Africa.

IITA is governed by an independent Board of Trustees which includes distinguished scientists and leaders from around the world. The Deputy Director General - Management is one of three Deputy Directors General, the others are the Deputy Director General for Research and the Deputy Director General for International Cooperation. The Institute has an annual budget of \$30 million and it employs approximately 200 internationally recruited and 1200 locally recruited staff.

The Deputy Director General — Management is a key participant in the executive management of the Institute. He will report directly to the Director General and will be responsible for administrative operations, financial control and for physical plant services. Over 20 years IITA has developed an extensive physical plant that includes normal offices and laboratories plus the facilities to maintain independently a large residential community.

We are seeking candidates with high level management experience. The successful candidate is unlikely to be below 45 years of age, will have had experience of managing complex operations and will possess appropriate academic and/or professional qualifications. The candidate will have excellent communication skills in English and will preferably have knowledge of French and experience of working in the third world. This senior position provides an opportunity for an experienced manager to contribute to the resolution of one of the most serious problems of international development today.

The salary and benefits are competitive and include housing, personal car, assisted education, health insurance and annual home leave travel. The Institute is situated on an attractive 1000 hectare campus outside Ibadan and has excellent recreational facilities including its own golf course and medical clinic.

Applicants for the position of Deputy Director General - Management, are invited to send their curriculum vitae, date of availability, and names and addresses of three referees to Dr. Laurence D. Stifel, Director General, c/o L.W. Lambourn & Co. Ltd., Carolyn House, 26 Dingwall Road, Croydon CR9 3EE, England.

Interco Rejects Burlington In Favor of Lower Bidder

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche

ST. LOUIS, Missouri - Interco Inc. said Wednesday that its board had voted to reject a bid for its Londontown subsidiary from Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corp., in favor of a lower offer from a management-led group.

Interco said Burlington's \$190 million cash offer did not meet the board's requirement for "an assured, timely closing." It added that the uncertainties surrounding the Burlington proposal and the risks of delay could harm Londontown's business.

The Burlington offer, made public on Tuesday, topped a \$178 million cash offer from Eldersberg Acquisition Corp., a group led by Mark Lieberman, Londontown's president.

In choosing Eldersberg, Interco said: "Burlington has failed to provide required assurances as to the specific terms and conditions of its proposal and the availability of financing, as well as assurances of Burlington's ability to close the transaction in a timely manner." Interco, which has owned Londontown since 1976, put the unit up for sale in October as part of a \$2.8 billion restructuring to repel a \$2.6 billion hostile takeover attempt by Steven and Mitchell Rales, the Washington-based investors.

STEEL: U.S. Industry's Remarkable Turnaround Faces First Tests in '89

(Continued from first finance page) lion in annual revenues, Gary active lower dollar and import restrictions, will vanish. Japanese and West Germans for

technology come back to haunt it? And will increasingly sophisticated mini-mills — those small. low-cost producers that typically make steel from scrap — continue to expand their market share?

Still, said Louis L. Schorsch, a steel specialist at the management consultant McKinsey & Co., "the mills in northwest Indiana are the least vulnerable to foreign competition and an economic downturn because of their location and their ongoing efforts to improve their productivity. They are by far the best plants in the United States."

However this plays ont, one thing is clear: The fate of the four biggest U.S. steelmakers will be de-termined at USX's Gary Works, LAV's and Inland's separate operations at Indiana Harbor and Bethlehem's at Burns Harbor.

- Emerging from a period of heavy losses and contraction, they have shifted a large portion of production capacity to the four mills and invested \$2.9 billion, or 38 percent of steel-related expenditures since 1981, to make these plants more competitive.

In a sense, the industry finally did what critics argued it should have done long ago: It closed older, less efficient mills and focused on its newer, more efficient plants along the Great Lakes, where transportation costs are lower and products are less vulnerable to im-

The most dramatic turnaround has taken place at the USX's Gary Works, which has been operating at nearly full throttle for 18 months. With more than nine million tons (eight million metric tons) of capacity and an estimated \$2 biloutput and is by far the largest steel

"We will continue to restructure, mill in the United States,
In the early 1980s it had losses of said David M. Roderick, USX's

an estimated \$250 million a year chairman and chief executive, addbefore interest expenses and taxes, ing that the company bopes to Now, analysts estimate, its annual maintain its current steelmaking

'We are absolutely dedicated to not reliving the mistakes of the past.' David M. Roderick, chairman and chief executive of USX

operating profit is more than \$300 capacity and lower the number of

If not quite as dramatic, the improvements at the three other mills are nonetheless striking. Inland thirds of what it took in 1981. It prove quality and reduce waste, the takes the Japanese and West Ger- Japanese and some European promans more than six hours to pro- ducers had developed a big advanduce the same amount of steel, ac- tage by the late 1970s cording to analyst estimates.

ton from \$596, in inflation-adjusted dollars. As a whole, the industry earned carn as much as \$2 billion this year. For their part, executives at the big companies sound much more

positive than they have for years.
"We're in good shape to weather
any sort of downturn," said Walter
F. Williams, chairman of Bethlehem Steel. "Burns Harbor will be running at full capacity 10 years

from now no matter what hap-Executives say they are prepar-ing themselves for the possibility that the industry's advantages, like workers.

"We are absolutely dedicated to not reliving the mistakes of the Steel's operation, for example, now requires only four hours of labor to cern. Because U.S. companies were make a ton of steel, or about two- slow to adopt new technology, im-

its employees.

And with foreign steelmakers During the same period, Inland re-selling their products at prices well duced its production cost to \$420 a below those of their American rivals, the share of the U.S. market held by imports soared to 26 percent in 1984 from 15 percent in \$1 billion in 1987 and is expected to 1979. In a desperate bid to regroup,

> Battered by imports, the 1981from 1982 through 1986.

some U.S. companies slashed prices by as much as 30 percent. 1982 recession and weak demand labor costs. Inland, for instance, for steel, the industry suffered cumulative losses of \$11.7 hillion a continuous annealing line that A much smaller industry

capacity fell to 89 million tons from and a supervisor and can process a

120.8 million, while its employ- coil of steel in less than an hour.

ment fell by 58 percent, to 163,338 The previous system required 10

ago. The industry average is about percent. Continuous casning saves energy and improves quality The mills introduced other devices to improve quality and lower softens the steel before it is rolled for a second time to temper it. The emerged from these hard times. Be-tween 1981 and 1987, its raw steel 1983, requires only four operators

employees and much more time.

Floating-Rate Notes

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Corporate Demand Boosts Dollar in New York NEW YORK — The dollar closed sharply higher Wednesday in thin trading, bolstered by year-end corporate demand for the cur-

The advance started in Tokyo, where there was some year-end cor-porate buying," said Earl Johnson, vice president in foreign exchange at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. "The move up caught some people by surprise and they were forced to cover their posi-

Higher U.S. interest rates also aided the dollar's advance, Mr.

Johnsoo said. The dollar closed at 1.7895 Deutsche marks, up from 1,7775 DM on Tuesday, and at 125.70 yea, com-pared with 124.90 a day earlier.

The British pound closed at \$1.7900, down from \$1.8020 st Tuesday's close The U.S. corrency finished at

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Continued on next page)

December 28, 1988 some quotes based on laste price.
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MICH BANK OF SWITZEPLING

THE UNIVERSE SROWER

1.5135 Swiss francs, up from 1.5005, and at 6.1145 French francs, up from 6.0720. Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 1.7900 DM, up from 1.7775 DM on Friday, before the long holiday weekend, and at

125.63 yen, compared with 124.68. The dollar had touched a high of around 1.7970 DM in Europe before falling back.

The Bundesbank intervened in the markets to sell dollars but the move had little effect, dealers said.

The dollar did retreat, bowever, would be sheltered from having to trust problems.

after Leonhard Gleske, a Bundeslar sales at the Frankfurt fix were a

London Dollar Rates

sign that "this strong upwards al funds rate. Funds opened at 9 move does oot quite suit us." all funds rate. Funds opened at 9 percent but jumped to 1014 percent.

U.S. Treasury bill rates rose

Six-month bill rates rose 8 basis points to 8.33 percent, while threehigher to 8.24 percent.

The rise in short-term rates fol-

percent but jumped to 1014 percent.
The Federal Reserve protested U.S. Treasury bill rates rose Wednesday after a steep rise in the funds with an early round of overnight system repurchase agree-

Traders said, however, that the month rates edged 3 basis points sharp rise in short-term rates had fueled speculation that the U.S. discount rate would rise.

(Reuters, UPI)

COMPETE: Officials Seek to Loosen Antitrust Laws

panies to merge by considering the impact of foreign competition on the U.S. market.

lo Tuesday's proposals, Mr. Thornburgh outlined two ways to achieve the goal of improving American competitiveness through joint manufacturing ventures. One would provide government certification for joint production ven-tures that are deemed no threat to products cost so much to develop other U.S. companies. It would entail greater government involve- could develop them without gov ment,

The second alternative would expand the antitrust waivers for research and development to include merce Department's general coun-joint production agreements. The sel, said U.S. companies had regovernment would oot review pro-duction deals or protect companies ahead with joint manufacturing

pay triple damages that might arise from such suits.

Mr. Rule said Mr. Thornburgh had raised both options to see which would most effectively deal with the problem. He said both methods would prevent monopolisuc behavior and protect consumers from increased prices because the cooperating companies, in the end,

would still compete for customers. and make that no one company with periodic reviews, and ernment belp. Furthermore, be would be allowed for a limited said, products have short life spans, as competitors quickly enter the market with newer models.

Robert H. Brumley 2d, the Comfrom private lawsuits, but they ventures because they feared anti-

One area that Mr. Verity cited was high-definition television, in which, he said, Japanese companies had formed a consortium with gov-

ernment aid several years ago. They

oow are poised to begin marketing

oew products, he said, while European companies have followed suit. The American Electronics Association bas called for an intensified government-industrial partnership belp U.S. companies develop high definition television, while the Defense Department has promised support to keep its U.S. suppliers

obreast of the latest technology.

The Pentagon uses television technology for helicopters, tanks, training simulators and other military systems. Beyond that, a strong government presence in this oew technology is considered critical to keeping the U.S. manufacturers of semicooductors competitive oo world markets.



Traders on the floor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange applauding at the end of the 1988 business year in a ceremony on Wednesday.

Tokyo Stock Market Ends Year at Record Level

TOKYO - The Tokyo stock market, riding a wave of optimism for the new year, rallied on Wednesday to a record 1988 clos-

ing level. The Nikkei 225-share index rose 108.07 points, or 0.36 percent, to a record closing

high of 30,159.00.
"A lot of it is just year-end window dressing, but there's also some fundamental buy-

ing for the oew year," said Bruce Babcock of Prudential-Bache Securities (Japan) Ltd. In 1988, the Nikkei index rose 8,595 points, or 40 percent. The factors supporting the rise - low interest rates and strong corporate earnings - are expected to continue into

1989, brokers said. The Tokyo Stock Exchange also posted the largest yearly volume ever of 278.60 billion shares in 1988, surpassing the previous record

Total value of trading was also a record 279,721 billion yen (\$2.23 billion) in 1988, up from the previous record of 245,318 billion set in 1987.

Market capitalization rose to 462,896 billico yeo in 1988 from 325,478 billion a year earlier, the spokesman said.



This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1.000 must traded securities in terms of dollar value.

It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

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BOOKS

A SERIOUS CHARACTER: The Life of Ezra Pound

By Humphrey Carpenter. 1,005 pages. \$40. Houghton Mifflin, One Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., 02108.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

A CENTURY after his birth, Ezra Pound is remembered for two things: He is celebrated as a midwife of modernism who with William Carlos Williams and T.S. Eliot helped free poetry from the bounds of the conventional and the mimetic, and he is reviled as a vicious anti-Semite, an ardent follower of Mussolini who broadcast his political views for the fascists at the height of World Wes II of World War IL

In recent years, many Poundians have been easer to play down the poet's politics: They argue that Pound later recented his more extreme views, that he was ignorant of the "final solution" when he made his broad-casts, that he was a brilliant artist who simply demon-strated his naiveté when he ventured into areas outside his expertise.

The one thing that Humphrey Carpenter's minutely researched biography demonstrates, however, is that the artist and propagandist were one and the same man, that Pound's fascism was not some kind of aberration but an attitude with deep roots in the prejudices of his childhood and the elitism of his adult life.

succu and the enusin of his adult life.

Seeds of Pound's contempt for democracy and his susceptibility to here worship of such figures as Mussolini and Hitler can be discerned as early as 1914, when he wrote in Poetry magazine: "The artist is not dependent upon the multitude of his listeners. Humanity is the rich effluvium, it is the waste and the manure and the soil. and from it grows the tree of the arts. . . . This rabble,

and from the tree of the arts. They are similess and drifting without him."

As this volume also demonstrates, Pound's political ideas were often an inextricable element in his art, pervading not only his broadcasts and dogmatic works ("Jefferson and/or Mussolini," "Guide to Kulchur"),

For instance, Canto 45, while elegantly written, remains a tribute to Pound's obsession with usury; and even the highly acclaimed Pisan Cantos (which won the

1949 Bollingen Prize for Poetry) are riddled with anti-Semitic remarks and mournful asides about the downfall

of Mussolini.
Unlike "The Pound Era," Hugh Kenner's pioneering study. "A Serious Character" does not attempt to give the reader a close reading of the poems or try to reassess the poet's overall contribution to modernism.

The famous story of how Pound edited "The Waste Land" is retold, as is the story of the short-lived Vorticist movement (started by Wyndham Lewis and named by Pound). Pages and pages are devoted to such ephemeral matters as travel plans, shopping excursions, money problems and the question of when Pound may have lost

Indeed, Carpenter appears to be obsessed with gatherindeed, Larpenter appears to be obsessed with gathering information for its own sake, and as the book proceeds, he spends more and more time indulging this predilection. We are repeatedly given examples of Pound's penchant for wearing masks—both in his verse and in his life—yet we never gain any real insight into why the poet felt compelled to hide his real self, or for that matter, what that real self might have been.

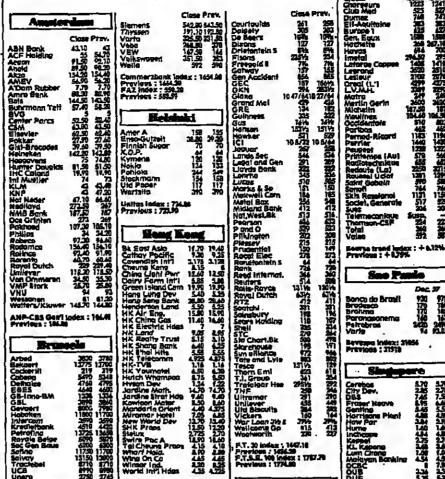
What did he mean when he summed up his writing, near the end of his life, as "stupid and ignorant all the way through." Why, as his daughter once observed, did he regard feelings as something other people had? Why did he so quietly accept his incarceration at St. Elizabeth and the state of the history of beth's only to fall into a deep depression after his release in 1958? And was his 1967 statement that "the worst mistake I made was that stupid, suburban prejudice of antl-sentism" an attempt to shrug off his earlier stands as a case of bad manners or a sincere effort to express

Having raised such questions, Carpenter settles for making the most generic speculations about passivity and artistic detachment without offering the reader any real insight into his subject's inner life and how that inner life might have affected his poetry and his ideology. Given the controversial nature of Pound's life, this judicious approach certainly avoids making waves. On the other hand, it leaves the reader, after a thousand pages, with little understanding of this "serious character" who was Ezra Pound.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Dec. 28



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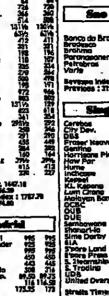
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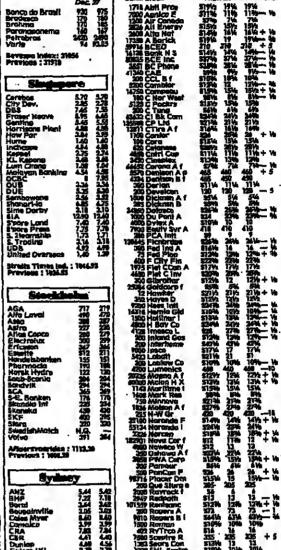
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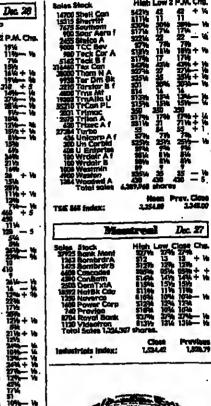


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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

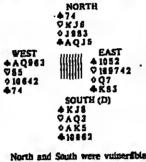
I F an expert has to play the South hand on the diagramed deal, his line of play depends on the event. When a spade is led against three no-trump and East's ten is captured by the jack, there is an obvious danger. Losing a club finesse to East was likely to be fatal because West was poised, with a bunch of spades.

In a team game, South would see a chance to score nine tricks even if East held the club king. He would lay down two top diamonds and be re-warded when the queen fell from East. Then he would take the marked finesse against West's diamond ten to make his contract. If nothing good happened in diamonds, he could still club king but has queen-ten-small in try the club finesse.

But in a pairs contest, with matchpoint scoring, the expert South has something else to worry about. He cashes one high diamond in the faint hope of a singleton queen, but then thinks again. Against the slight chance that the queen will fall from East, he must measure the downside. If the queen does not fall and the club finesse loses, he will fail by one more trick. The defenders will presumably take the diamond queen, and his match-point score will be E

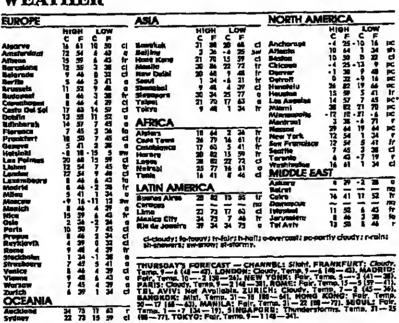
To avoid this the expert is likely to take the club finesse without playing a second diamond, and be annoyed to find that he has gone down in a contract that he could have made. Note also that East may have a chance for brilliancy. If be lacks the

diamonds, he can lure the declarer to his doom by dropping the queen if the ace and king are cashed.



West Pass Pass South 1 N.T. West led the spade six.

WEATHER



DENNIS THE MENACE



THE RAIN CAME DOWN FASTER'N I COULD RUN!"

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JUMBUE THAT SCRAMBLED WORK by Henri Arnold and E

Jumbles: LILAC POWER MAGNET BUNKER Answer: That bore won't stop talking until you a this—WALKING

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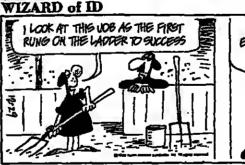
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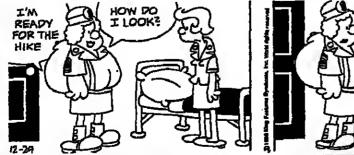
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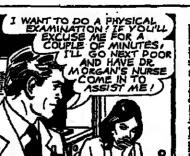
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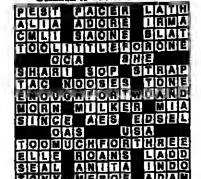


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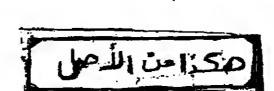












SPORTS

No. 1 in Football? Miami Says Miami Three U.S. college football teams — Notre Dame, West Virginia and Miami — go into the bowl games Jan. 2 with hopes of emerging as national champion. This is the last in a series on those teams.

By Sally Jenkins

Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON — Maybe it's Miami's supreme cool, an ability to rob you unaware with a who-me? look, that makes it so convincing a college football team. Coach Jimmy Johnson doesn't want much. "Just vote for the best team," he said, in his smooth rock-a-bye voice, trying to make you forget that the team he is referring to is his own. In the normal course of conversation with the Hurricanes, up becomes sidentages. I here becomes a fine and No. 2 in the control of the second of the

becomes sideways, a loss becomes a tie, and No. 2 in the rankings isn't second-best anymore, it's almost No. 1. Another team might have faded from the heights of the polls by now, but the Hurricanes have refused to slip quietly into also ran status, dickering loudly for what they see as their due. Despite a loss to Notre Dame, they continue to make a case for No. 1 that sometimes can seem

Their otherwise unbeaten season turned on a single failed moment at midseason, when Steve Walsh's two-point conversion pass fell incomplete and saved the Irish a 31-30 upset. That made Notre Dame top-ranked and sentenced the Hurricanes to catching up.

Dame top-ranked and sentenced the Hurricanes to catching up. Gradually, they almost have, negotiating the rest of an at-times difficult schedule to finish the regular season at 10-1 and earn a berth in Monday's Orange Bowl against sixth-ranked Nebraska.

If they beat the Combuskers, as they are expected to, an unlikely but not impossible sequence could give the Hurricanes their second straight national championship. No. 3 West Virginia must upset Notre Dame in the Fiesta Bowl game of undefeateds, and then the nolliters must elect the Hurricanes No. 1 over a Mountaineers team. polisters must elect the Hurricanes No. 1 over a Mountaineers team that would have its own strong claim with the only 12-0 record.
"I don't even like to talk about it," running back Cleveland Gary said. "How can you say Miami doesn't deserve it?"

The Hurricanes make several strong points in this round of whatils. They open by discussing their schedule that included three conference champions: Southeastern co-pillist Louisiana State, the Southwest's Arkansas, and Michigan of the Big Ten. Big Eight winner Nebraska will be the fourth. Besides, right at the outset, by 31-0, they decimated preseason No. 1 Florida State, which has not

Of Miami's 11 games, six were against bowl teams, yet the Hurricanes managed to win by an average score of 36-10. After Florida State and Michigan, there was a cushion of five opponents two before and three after Notre Dame - that would total a meager

13 wins. But, by the time it got through a final stretch made up of LSU, Arkansas and Brigham Young consecutively, Miami was worn to the bone.

"I think the people upstairs went a little crazy with the schedule," offensive lineman Mike Sullivan said. "It got to the point where your body was crying, 'Please, stop this.'

The Hurricanes' record begs comparison with West Virginia, which has pointed to its own scoring margin of 43-16

as an argument for No. 1, should it defeat Notre Dame. But the Mountaineers played a weak eastern schedule, and just two of their opponents ended with winning records. This has caused some public friction between the Mountaineers and Hurricanes, and a look at their two common opponents provides

little evidence as to who may be right. West Virginia beat East Carolina by 30-10; Miami beat the Firates by 31-7. Cincinnati fell to the Mountaineers by 51-13, and to the Hurricanes by 57-3.

Jimmy Johnson

Less convincing but just as stridently argued by Miami is the Notre Dame upset. They played at Notre Dame, a notoriously difficult environment. On their worst day of the season, they turned the ball over seven times and were victimized by a controversial call late in the game. And still they managed to come within a point. Had

they chosen to go for the tie, they could very well be No. 1. Johnson said. "If we kick the point we're No. 1. But we have to go for the win, because we're the defending national champions."

The real sore point with the Hurricanes was not the make-or-break play, but the still argued flag on the series before, when they had driveo into scoring position. A Walsh completion to Gary inside the Notre Dame 3-yard line was first ruled a fumble when Gary stretched for the goal line, and then an official said the Hurricanes turned the ball over on downs. Miami claimed an error was made, and Gary still is beside himself. "It's so hard," he said.

The Hurricanes belabor the recollection of that game because it ruined what otherwise might have been a miracle of a season. They were highly regarded in preseason, but after losing 17 seniors to the NFL from last year's title team, they were not necessarily expected to make so serious a run at repeating. Walsh, a junior, represented the only veteran among the offensive skill players; the backfield and receiving corps were first-timers, many of them sophomores. Walsh directed them with aplomb, making stars out of previously unheralded players such as receivers Dale Dawkins and Randal Hill, Gary out of the backfield, and a monstrous tight end in Rob Chudzinski.

The youth factor may have been a telling one, the only thing that kept them from being a complete team, as they had almost as many turnovers as touchdowns, 37 to 47. Even with those hitches in their usually smooth offense, however, they still averaged 454.5 yards a game and 35.9 points. If they gave the ball up, their defense showed a fortunate tendency to stifle the opposition, giving up only 242.0 yards and 10.3 points, second in the nation. They turned especially recalcitrant in the second half, when they yielded a remarkable average of only 23.2 yards. They set a school record with 50 sacks. "If we were 11-0, would anyone say anything about us being young?" Gary said. "We had a young team that was supposed to finish around 10th, and instead we're 10-1. It's sad."

It's a rare thing when Miami's claim to No. 1 is predicated on something other than its own bowl game, after playing for the national championship the last two years consecutively, with a 1-1 mark. Usually the Hurricanes have the nation's polls in their back pockets. Regardless of this season's outcome, they must be regarded as the most superb team of their era, because Notre Dame mars what is otherwise an astonishing winning streak: Miami has won 42 of its last 43 regular season games, and 22 of 23, counting bowls. That is against a schedule that in the 60 games in five years under Johnson

has included 29 bowl teams. With most of this team returning, chances are the Hurricanes will control next season once again, so they have a certain fatalism about what might happen Monday. That is not to say they will be content with the outcome. "We won't be satisfied with No. 2," Gary said. "But the book closes. Life goes on."

1988: Some Glitter, Some Tarnish

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service NEW YORK —In a sweet-and-

sour sports year, 1988's boldest headlines identified the villains or the vanquished as Often as the vic-

Scoul, Florence Griffith Joyner and Jackie Joyner-Kersee of the United States hurried to five gold medals. But Ben Johnson of Canada was disgraced and disqualified for flunking a steroids test after having set a world record of 9.79 seconds in the 100-meter dash. In the World Series, Orel Her-

shiser of the Los Angeles Dodgers maintained his mastery as base-ball's dominant pitcher. But Pete Rose, the Cincinnao Reds' managcr, was suspended for 30 days after having incited a crowd by pushing



Hershiser lifted the Dodgers.

Mike Tyson, the world heavy-weight champion, destroyed Michael Spinks in only 91 seconds. But the same Mike Tyson filed for divorce, brawled on a Harlem street, discharged his trainer, twice sued his manager and was knocked out by a chestnut tree in an auto

Doug Williams of the Washington Redskins, the first black quarterback of a Super Bowl champion, threw four touchdown passes in a 42-10 rout of the Denver Broncos. But 22 players served 30-day suspensions for violations of the National Football League's substance-abuse policy. Coach Lou Holtz returned Notre

Dame to college football's throne room, pending the Fiesta Bowl on Monday. But the college basketball champion, Kansas, was declared ineligible to defend its title and was put on a three-year probation for recruiting violations.

The Edmonton Oilers won their Tyson brawled and sued.

The Los Angeles Lakers were the suspended for two years by the International Basketball Associational Amateur Athletic Fedfirst National Basketball Associa-

tion team in two decades to repeat as champions. But the Soviet Union's gold medal performance in Seoul and its defeat of the U.S. team joited American basketball and meant that John Thompson, the coach at Georgetown, will be remembered as only the second U.S. coach not to produce a gold-

Stelfi Gral, a 19-year-old West German, completed a tennis Grand Slam by winning the Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon and U.S. Open — plus an Olympic gold medal. But the Association of Tennis Professionals proposed its own worldwide men's tour for 1990, further fragmenting the

And for all the fun of the natural good of sports in 1988, steroids posed the danger of an unnatural

The athletes are ahead of us and have stuff we don't even know about," said Dr. Robert Voy, chief medical officer of the U.S. Olympic Committee. We have to come up with better analytical programs and with better technology.

Sweet or sour, the year's most stunning moment occurred when Johnson suddenly departed from Seoul after surrendering his gold medal. In the 100, Johnson burst out of the blocks to fulfill his prediction of a world record.

But three days later, Olympic drug testers informed the muscular



manager. "And Fetisov himself has

done everything he can possibly do to prove he wants to come here, but

coach, Viktor Tikhonov. Tikhonov

said Tuesday night that he had ex-

pected Fetisov to be playing for New Jersey this season and did not

oppose the move, but Fetisov is not

"Tikhonov is a very good actor,"

fourth Stanley Cup and then traded Jamaica-born sprinter that his Wayne Gretzky. But during the post-race urine sample contained early weeks of this National Hockey League season, eight players rold. Johnson insisted he was innowere suspended for violent incistripped of his gold medal he was

> Griffith Joyner set a world record of 21,34 seconds in the 200-



Graf won the Grand Slam.

meters, won the 100 and ran on the U.S. gold-medal 400-meter relay team in Seoul.

Her sister-in-law, Joyner-Kersee, set a world record in the heptathion and won the long jump. Louise Ritter of the United States, a survivor from the 1980 Moscow boycott, soared to the high-jump gold in a

Greg Louganis, bloodied from hitting his head on the board, won two diving gold medals for the United States, as he had to 1984. Matt Biondi swam to seven U.S. medals, including five golds. Kris-tin Otto of East Germany splashed

Over all, the Soviet Union won 132 medals, including 53 gold. East Germany had 102, including 37 gold, and the United States had 94,

But the Johnson situation and the premature departure of the Bulgarian weight-lifting team from Seoul spurred the United States and the Soviet Union to create a mutual drug-testing agreement.

At the Winter Olympics, Katar-

ina Witt of East Germany repeated as a figure-skating gold medalist. In Alpine skiing, Alberto Tomba of Italy, with golds in the slalom and giant slalom, upstaged Pirmin Zur-briggen, who won the men's down-

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hill by 54 one-hundredths of a sec-ond. Yvonne Van Gennip of the Netherlands swept the 1,500, 3,000 and 5,000 speed-skating golds. The year's most theatrical mo-

ment in U.S. sports occurred in the World Series opener: Ninth inning. Two out. The Oakland Athletics were leading the Dodgers by one run with Dennis Eckersley, their bullpen ace, pitching. Mike Davis walked. Kirk Gibson limped out of the Dodger dugout on a sprained right knee and a damaged left ham-string. On a 3-and-2 count after several foul balls. Gibson lined a home run into the right-field stands

for a 5-4 victory.

But the final weeks of the baseball season were dominated by Hershiser's incredible pitching. He had a record 59 consecutive scoreless innings and eight shutouts for a 23-8 record through the end of the regular season.

After another collusion ruling against the baseball owners, free-agent salaries ascended.

"They give you money, but no respect," Don Mattingly said of the

In August, Chicago's Wrigley Field installed lights for its first night game. The Baltimore Orioles opened the season with a record 21game losing streak. Tom Browning of the Reds pitched history's 12th perfect game. Jim Abbott, a onehanded pitcher at Michigan, won the Sullivan Award as the outstanding U.S. amateur athlete.

In pro football, the Redskins appeared to strengthen their chances to repeat as Super Bowl champions by signing Wilber Marshall, a free agent who had been an All-Pro linebacker with the Chicago Bears, to a five-year \$6 million contract. But with a 7-9 record, the Redskins were unable to qualify for the current Super Bowl XXIII playoffs.
In U.S. college football, Notre

Dame returned to the No. 1 perch to the two news-agency polls and Columbia University ended its 44game losing streak. Barry Sanders, a running back at

Rebounds: San Antonia 31 (W.Anderson 6), Dallos 58 (Tarpley 16). Assists: San Antonio 26

(Robertson 8), Dollas 22 (Harper 7).

Selected College Scores

Ione 65. Hofstro 60 Providence 100. Malter 78 Syrtouse 100. Rutgers 87 East Caroline 17. Add-Baltimore Co Kertnetry 85. Austin Peay 77 Altssissipple 83. Sam Houston 51, 73 N. Carolina 51, 95. Managath, N.J. 3 West Virginia 68. Adaption 61

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Texas-El Pase 71, S. Carolina St. 68
Montana St. 75, Cal-Devis 73
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Stantard 65, St. Mary's, Col. 54

TOURNAMENTS FIRST ROUNDS



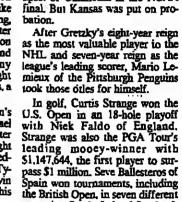
Johnson became a symbol.

Oklahoma State, was voted the Heisman Trophy. Oklahoma, Texlight-heavyweight and super-mid-dleweight titles. as A&M, and Houston were among In U.S. college basketball, Dan-ny Manning's 31 points and 18 re-bounds sparked Kansas to an 83-79 several schools placed on NCAA probation for recruiting violations. upset of Oklahoma in the NCAA

In extending his unbeaten record to 35-0 with 31 knockouts, Mike Tyson had no problems in the ring, but many out of it. Not long after flattening the former champion Larry Holmes in four rounds and shortly before deflating Tony Tubbs in two, the heavyweight champion married Robin Givens, a television actress.

She was at ringside for Tyson's 91-second knockout of Michael Spinks in Atlanoe City. But after weeks of ugly headlines and eight months to the day after their wed-ding, Givens filed for divorce. Tyson dismissed his trainer, Kevin Rooney, and recently sued his manager, Bill Cayton.

Sugar Ray Leonard, after a 19month hiatus, registered a ninth-round knockout of Donny Lalonde for the World Boxing Council



Griffith Joyner dazzled.

won the Masters. With her sweep of the four major tennis otles during the same calen-dar year, Graf did what only Rod Laver (twice), Doo Budge, Maureen Connolly and Margaret Court had accomplished. Sweden domi-nated men's tennis; Mats Wilander won the United States, French and Australian opens; Stefan Edberg won at Wimbledon.

countries. Sandy Lyle of Scotland,

In a Zurich track meet, Harry (Butch) Reynolds Jr. of the United States broke the hallowed 400-meter record, which had endured for two decades. Reynolds flashed across the finish line in 43,29 seconds, shattering the 43.86 mark that Lee Evans set in the 1968

"It's mine," Reynolds said. "No altitude, no wind, no stipulations." No steroids either.



Louganis rebounded to win two gold medals in Seoul.

SIDELINES

Cleveland Browns Coach Resigns

CLEVELAND (UPI) — Marty Schottenheimer, coach of the Cleve-land Browns, resigned Tuesday, three days after his team was eliminated to the NFL playoffs. The reason cited was "irreconcilable differences" with Art Modell, the club owner, that sprung from a disappointing offensive performance.

Schottenheimer, 45, the Browns' coach since Sam Rutigliano was dismissed midway through the 1984 season, had come under criticism since assuming duties as the offensive coordinator.

(Robertson 8), Dollos 22 (Harper 7), Beston 21 25 21 32—169 Deriver 21 34 46 33—139 English 15-22 7-10 37, Adams 9-20 1-2 22, Actrole 9-16 5-8 22, Alance 18-20 8-0 22, Rebounds: Beston a2 (Porish 111, Denver 65 (Schayes 12), Assists: Boston 18 (Johnson 51, Denver 24 | Adams 12), Seattle 25 22 22 29—189 Dope Seen in Prince Charles's Horse LA. Clippers 25 22 22 32 39—109 Dolley 9-20 8-10 24. Manning 9-20 7-9 24: Ellis 7-17 8-11 24. McDaniel 5-13 7-10 17. Rebovinds: Sectile 57 [Carpe 12]. Las Angeles 68 (Norman 11). Assists: Sectile 21 (ArcMillow, Threatt 5). Las Angeles 31 (Atomning 7). Pertiand 25 21 30 34—111 Socramente 35 27 30 34—111 K.Smith 7-15 11-12 25, Pressley 8-16 4-4 29; Duckworth 14-21 1-1 29, Draxier 9-22 8-10 27. Rabouests: Pertiand 56 (Duckworth, Parjer 10), Socramento 57 (Kleine 16). Assists: Portland 23 (Porter 13), Socramento 30 (K.Smith 12). Philodelphia 34 19 24 23—113 Goldes State 39 22 27 37—119 Richmond 15-22 4-4 34, Mullin 12-23 2-3 25; Howkins 8-17 5-6 21, Barkley 6-15 11-16 22, Gminski 5-15 9-19, Rebounds: Philodelphia 37 i Barkley 14), Golden State 30 (L.Smith 14). Assists: Philodelphia 24 (Barkley 4), Golden State 27 | Richmond 8).

WORCESTER, England (AP) - A steeplechase horse owned by Prince Charles failed a dope test, showing traces of three banned substances. The Jockey Club said Wednesday. Devil's Elbow, a 4-year-old gelding and the only horse the prince has in training, tested positive for caffeine, theobromine and theophylline after winning a novice hurdles race at Worcester Dec. 5. There was no indication that the prince had any involvement to the doping.

For the Record

The Soviet Union defeated the United States, 4-2, Tuesday night in the World Junior Ice Hockey Championships in Anchorage, Alaska. Also, Czechoslovakia defeated Norway, 7-1.

(AP)

Stojko Vrankovic, a center, has turned down the chance to become the first Yugoslav to play in the U.S. National Basketball Associacion and has signed a \$750,000 contract with Real Madrid. (Reuters)

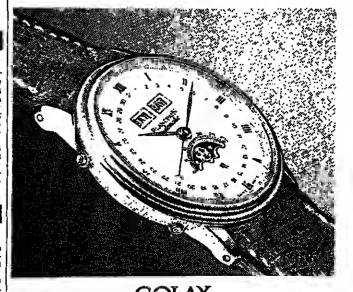
The contract signed by Kevin McReynolds and the New York Mets, a three-year contract worth \$5.5 million, is the highest annual average value the Mets have ever given a player in a multiyear contract. (NYT)

Ouotable

• Gordie Howe, the hockey legend, on what he likes most about Mario Lemieux of the Pittshurgh Penguins: "His paycheck." (L47)

BLANCPAIN

SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.



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He wants to leave the Soviet the hang-up is now with the govemment Union, where he has already garoered every hockey honor imagin-able, to test his skills in the Nation-By September, with negotiations for his release from the army al Hockey League, stalled, he resigned his commission But Vyacheslav Fetisov says be is as a major to order to accentuate bound by a 25-year military con- his intentions. The resignation was tract and a coach who isn't ready to not accepted, however, and Fetisov staff a national team without him bas remained in limbo. Fetisov said he had the support

be said.

NHL Wants Soviet Star

But Cold War Goes On

"The hope dies last," said Fenisov, who has played for the Soviet of his teammates but not of his Union national team for 11 years and has helped win two Olympic gold medals. "I want to play in New Jersey hat I don't know if we are moving ahead to a resolution.

During the last four months, one

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service
UNIONDALE, New York -

day it is you go, the next day it us no you stay here." In an interview Tuesday as the of NHL teams, the defensemen was flanked by an interpreter he barely needed and be chutched a New Jersey Devils guidebook. He told the complex story of the political negotiadons that have thus far prevented him from joining the NHL.

"I just want to try myself once more in new conditions," said the 30-year-old Fetisov, "I'm ready to go right now, but it doesn't depend

Fetisov remains torn between his obligation to the Soviet national team and military system and his ambition to become his nation's first athlete to play in the NHL.

He had already told the Devils, who own the draft rights to him, that he wished he were playing for

"But we've done everything we possibly can to get him here," said Lou Lamoriello, the Devils' general

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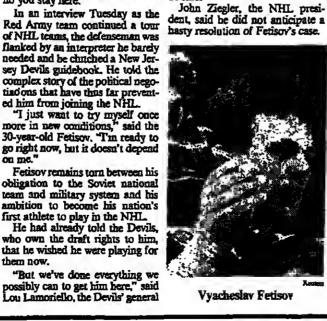
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TRANSITION

League.

KEW YORK—Named Bob D Hara traveling secretary and Gary Cohen radio secretary. BASKETBALL NEW JERSEY-Activated Walter Berry



(Continued from Back Page)

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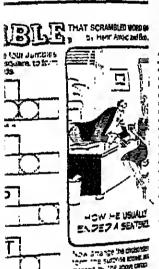
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Call It the Bush Deficit

WASHINGTON — As any such weapons. Don't think that you can use defense expenditures ident would do, Ronald Reagan is as a way of making him part of the spending his last weeks in office Iron Triangle." blaming others for everything that went wrong with the country's finances during his administration.

In discussing the enormous debt he is leaving behind, Reagan said that those responsible were an "Iron Triangle" consisting of Congress, the press and the Washington special interest groups. Had lib-

eral congress-

Buchwald men been more responsible, and a responsible media been more vigilant, and vigilant lobbyists butted out, we would not have billions of dollars of red ink all over our hands.

White House aides have joined in the cracional Debetary Facts er, who coined the phrase "Iron Triangle," told me that the president decided to go public about the people who wrecked his dream of a balanced budget, because he still had some Teilon left from his sec-

"It's time we pinned the deficit on the donkey's back," he declared. "You, the press, are as responsible for the trillion-dollar debt as any-

This got me mad, and I said, "I am only responsible for \$350 billion of it. The rest of the blame goes to the liberal Congress and the special interest groups. By the way, does the president intend to accept any responsibility for the deficit? Why should he?" Doberman

how the money was spent while he was in office." "I thought perhaps he might admit to his Defense Department wasting a few dollars here and there on weapons that don't work."
"The president doesn't know of

asked. "He had nothing to do with

Repairs for Picasso Museum

Agence France-Presse PARIS - The Picasso Museum will close in January and February for repairs to the stone floors of the 17th-century mansion it occupies. worn by the feet of 40,000 visitors a month, the national museums administration said Wednesday.

"Why did the president include

the press as one point of the Trian-Because had the press done its job and reported on the spending bills passed by the liberal Congress,

we would not owe any money." "We tried to report on waste in government," I told Doberman, but every time we attempted to talk to someone, you had the whis-tle-blower locked up on a prison ship in the middle of the Potomac

Whistle-blowers can't be trusted. They are always trying to embarrass the president." I said, "There is still some ques-

tion as to why Ronald Reagan would talk about a trillion-dollar deficit so late in his term." Doberman The

ident didn't know about the debt until he cleaned out some papers in his desk. He was horrified by what he read. So he immediately called me in and asked what he could do so that history would not hold him responsible. I suggested be create an iron Triangle and blame every-one else in Washington for the mess. We included the press and the lobbyists who kept pushing a liberal Congress for bills that broke

What about the lobbyists who helped the president get congressional funding for Star Wars and the Stealth bomber?"

"Those people were not acting as lobbyists, but rather as patriots. If there was any waste and fraud in this administration, the president didn't know about it."

"How can you be so sure?" "Because Mr. Reagan didn't know about a lot of things and the deficit was one of them. If the press had done its job, the president would have read about it or seen it on the Ted Koppel show and then taken action. As it happened, when it came to economic information, Mr. Reagan was living in a fool's

"Is there anything we citizens can do about the Reagan Deficit?" "For starters, you can stop call-ing it the 'Reagan Deficit.' It is now the 'Bush Deficit' and don't you

Academe, Baseball and a Sense of Order

By Herbert Mitgang

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A. Bartlett
Giamatti, one of the country's leading authorities on Dante. Spenser's "Facrie Queene" and the nuances of baseball's balk rule, is the author of a new book called "A Free and Ordered Space: The Real World of the

Its wide-ranging ideas prove that even after trading the cam-pus for the diamond he's still a Renaissance man.

The former president of Yale, now president of the National League and beginning next sea-son the commissioner of baseball, sat in his Park Avenue office the other day and talked about education, literature, theater, movies and, of course, baseball.

"I used to be able to sit in the dugout during the Yale games," he said. "I thought of it as my franchise, and they still let me do

*But I obviously can't sit with one of the big league ball clubs or it would look like favoritism," he said wistfully, sounding like a closet Boston Red Sox fan. Although the most frequently con-sulted volume on his desk these days is the Official Rules of Baseball, he continues to keep his hand in as a scholar.

A word that keeps coming up in his conversation and his book is civility. He's for it — on and off the playing field. But he also holds strong views about the need for the freedom of conflicting ideas in the university.

Giamatti believes that William J. Bennett, the former secretary of education, and Allan Bloom, the University of Chicago philosophy professor who wrote the best seller "The Closing of the American Mind," have both been wrongheaded in their warnings against the state of American universities and the lack of emphasis on teaching the basic subjects necessary for a well-rounded educa-

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"Bill Bennett has been flailing the colleges for the last few years, and the tone of Professor Bloom's book is mean-spirited," Giamatti said. "I don't think information and education are the same; that's a notion that Bennett has exploited. He's on a mission to reform



"I don't have any problems with reformation, but these neo-Puritans make me very nervous. Bloom has been traumatized by the '60s. Everyone was, but it's 20 years later now. He has this kind of supply-side, trickle-down the-ory of education. The notion that American higher education has let down American democracy strikes me as hizarre

Did he consider his book a counterweight to Bennett and Bloom? "Yes, but without necessarily

taking them on on their own ground," said Giamatti. "Mine is another perspective. If you read Allan Bloom, you'd never think that the American university had any life outside the philosophy department. His view of the classics and mine are not the same. "I don't limit a classic educa-

tion to a particular list of books or subjects. The whole point of edu-

THE EXECUTIVE HOTEL

cation is to have a variety of competing voices, not a single chorus.

To mix a yeasty feisty debate and ordered space of the university world today?

"The Renaissance drew upon exchange ideas, the universities have to speak up or there will be only these other sounds."

Giamatti's book, which was published by W.W. Norton, has three parts: the nature and purpose of a university, which he believes has not been explained adequately by university officials; the goals and principles of a liberal education (he is strongly in favor of the humanities instead of emphasizing vocationalism), and the affiliation of the university and government, private industry and other institutions (he says the university should follow "an independent path for the nation's

As an expert on the Renaissance, what did he think the classics had to do with the free and

the ancient view that the purpose of education is to create a good citizen," Giamatti said. "That is not a theme any less vital now than it was 500 years ago. The purpose was intellectual training for civil goals and a broadly educated mind - almost to toughen the mind as a muscle. This would prepare you for the problems that the world would confront you

"Even the act of creating a work of literature had an ethical purpose for Dante, Spenser, Mil-ton and Shakespeare. It isn't necessary to accept Dante's doctrinal religious framework, but there is a moral perspective to his writing. I've always found it immensely satisfying that literature has an ethical impulse."

Giamatti said he did not find a

Yale and the National League. In both cases, people try to fulfill their gifts in "a free and ordered

space."
The university world is a marketplace of ideas essential to the welfare of society," he said. "The ball park is a creative place where people come to take their pleasure by watching players doing their utmost. Wherever, you have to have a sense of order for individnal freedom to exist.

"What always intrigued me about baseball is the relationship of the individual to the group. It's very much an individual sport that you play as a team member, but it isn't a team sport the way football is, where 11 men move on a prearranged signal. Baseball has a random, serendipitous nature." Giamatti reached for the baseball rule book and flipped the

pages until he found what he was looking for. There's a wonderful phrase here about the role of the umpire," he said. "It says that his job

is to maintain 'the good conduct of the game.' It's almost a Renaissance phrase. I spend a lot of time talking with the unspires because they are the extension of the league on the field.
"I was just as worried about

'the good conduct of the game' at Yale as here. Allowing people the freedom to behave to their potential is what you would call the glory of the game."
Giamatti has read and seen

some of the baseball novels and movies. His favorite is Mark Harris's "Bang the Drum Slowly." He found the movie "Bull Durham" fun because it captured the flavor of the minor leagues. He liked the movie version of Bernard Malamud's "The Natural"; he thought the novel was remarkable but found its mythology puzzling.

There are marvelous histories of baseball that are really social histories of the country," he said. "More and more I see citations used from baseball archives.

The baseball records are sitting there and are a wonderful source for historians. Baseball is one of the free-standing institutions that has survived without radical changes since before the Civil War. It's one of the things a kind of lingua franca."

Chinese Models Protest **Exhibition of Nudes**

Models, claiming they were not told nude paintings of them would be displayed in China's first exhibition of its kind, have been objects of harassment and are refusing to. pose for art classes at the Central Art Institute in Beijing. The models, who say they were promised the paintings would not be publicly displayed; are upset with the exhibition and with the sales of a book. and a series of postcards depicting the art works, the China Youth News said. The exhibition has drawn more than 10,000 viewers a day since it opened Dec. 22.

PEOPLE

Johnny Craft has reportedly over-come the lung complications he suf-fered over the weekend and is now listed in stable condition and improving at Baptist Hospital in Nashville. The 56-year-old Cash had double-bypass heart surgery last week

Engelser Hangerfind has filed a \$50-million-plus libel suit against the National Enquirer, contending that the tabloid held him up to hatred and ridicule by falsely reporting that he had AIDS. The suit stated the singer does not have acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Furthermore, it said, he has never tested positive for AIDS.

Danny Uwnawich, a professional Elvis Presley impersonator, found, it was not enough to imitate his idol's looks and stage act, so he is building a scaled-down facsimile of Graceland, Presley's estate. The home, now under construction in the San Fernando Valley in California, features white wrought-iron gates shaped like an open music, book, just like those guarding the late singer's estate outside Memphis, Tennessee.

The salesman Mel Switzer, reputedly the world's loudest snorer. has decided to move from a housing project near Southampton, England, to a remote house where he says he will disturb only the squirrels. Switzer, 50, whose 87.5 decibel snore is as loud as a freight train at. 50 yards, said on Wednesday: "The neighbors have never complained, but you know I must have had seven neighbors in the last ten years." The subject of several television programs, Switzer resoundingly outsnored other competitors at a contest in Japan four years ago.

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